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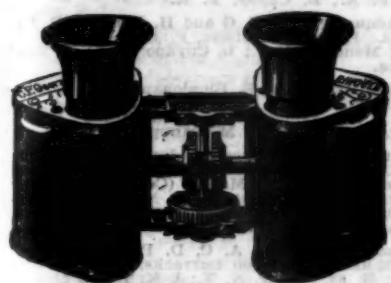
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VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 27.
WHOLE NUMBER 1916.

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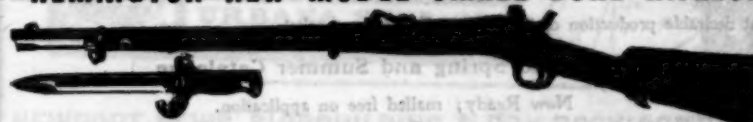


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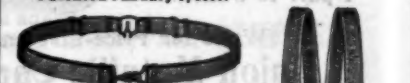
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37th Inf.—Headquarters and F, L and M, Santa Cruz, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Majayjay, P. I.; E, H and I, Pag-sajan, P. I.; G, Nueva Caceres, P. I.; K, Magdalena, P. I.

38th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C and D, Batangas, P. I.

E, F, G and H, Lipa, P. I.; I, Bauang, P. I.; K, L and M, San Jose, P. I.

39th Inf.—Headquarters, L and M, Santo Tomas, P. I.; A, B, C and D, San Pablo, P. I.; E and H, Calamba, P. I.; F and G, Los Baños, P. I.; I and K, Tanauan, P. I.

40th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Mindanao, P. I.

41st Inf.—Headquarters and C, D, G and H, Angeles, P. I.; A, B, K and L, Bacolor, Guagua, Lumbao, P. I.; E, Mexico, P. I.; F, Santa Ana, P. I.; I and M, San Fernando, P. I.

42d Inf.—Headquarters, C, D and K, Pasig, P. I.; A, Antipolo, P. I.; B, Taytay, P. I.; E and H, Paete, P. I.; F and G, Tanay, P. I.; I and L, Morong, P. I.; M, Taguig, P. I.

43d Inf.—Headquarters and D and K, Tacloban, P. I.; A, Tanauan, P. I.; B, Carigara, P. I.; C, Ormoc, P. I.; E and G, Kalbayok, P. I.; F, Catarman, P. I.; H, Laguan, P. I.; I, L and M, Catbalogan, P. I.

44th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Cebu, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Bohol, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Iloilo, P. I.

45th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, I, K and M, in the field near Sorsogon, P. I.; B, E and F, Nueva Caceres, P. I.; G and H, Pasco, P. I.; L, Calabanga, P. I.

46th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B and D, Binan, P. I.; C, Santa Rosa, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Indang, P. I.; I, K, L and M, Silang, P. I.

47th Inf.—Headquarters and F, H and I, Legaspi, P. I.; A and D, Donso, P. I.; B, Buluan, P. I.; C, Virac, P. I.; E and G, Tabaco, P. I.; K, Sorsogon, P. I.; L, Gubat, P. I.; M, Castilla, P. I.

48th Inf.—Headquarters, San Fernando, P. I.; A, B, D and I, Manila, C, E, F and G, Vigan, P. I.; H, Bangar, P. I.; K, Aringay, P. I.; L, Trinidad, P. I.; M, Naguilan, P. I.

49th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, H, I, K, L and M, Aparri, P. I.; B, Zapote Bridge, Luzon; D, Paranaque, P. I.; E, Las Pinas, P. I.

Castner's Scouts—Headquarters, Vigan, P. I. Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Calumpit, P. I. Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R. (The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of March 31.)

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Isl- and, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Maj.- Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

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Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Division of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols.

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2. Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.—Headquar- ters, Matanzas. Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

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Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Puerto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V. (Col. 8th Inf.)

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

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The New York "Medical Journal" is much stirred by
the alleged treachery to the Red Cross cause of the
Chicago Ambulance Corps in South Africa, not because
of the isolated deception itself, but because it is the
"deadliest blow that has been struck at the laudable
work of the Geneva Convention." Instances of misuse
of the Red Cross flag, of firing on ambulances and of

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firing from ambulances are trivial, it thinks, when com-
pared with the far-reaching import of this action. "The
whole value of the Red Cross organization," it says,
"depends upon its being always above suspicion of any
partisan motives. If there is to be room for suspicion
that duly accredited Red Cross emissaries are but foes
in disguise, then the whole foundation of the beneficent
Red Cross institution will have been shaken." We do
not feel that such a severe blow has been struck at
the Red Cross, as our medical contemporary thinks.
Whatever deception was practiced was not as fighters,
but as travelers to a place where they could fight. There
is no evidence that when they reached the scene of
fighting they went under false colors. These they wore
only in neutral countries and in neutral waters.

In the "United Service Magazine" for April, W. Green
proposes an organization of the nature of a volunteer
scouting flotilla, which shall "cast its web over the home
seas from the moment of the outbreak of war so that
not a gull could skim the face of the waters unnoticed
by it." Our three thousand yachts and innumerable
longshore and coast craft, steam and sailing, in his
opinion, could supply over and over again enough boats
to create a flotilla of dimensions sufficient for the purpose
proposed. These need but enrolment to be ready to
take the sea in their scouting capacity at once or at call,
and no withdrawal from peace occupations would be en-
tailed. The only trained person required would be one
in signaling of all kinds for each boat, to spread intel-
ligence through the web of boats to any floating or land
center, and these signalmen might be either of the
Coast Guard, of the Navy, or the master or some per-
manent hand of the boat itself. This close network—
possible to a flotilla of small craft, but impossible to
comparatively large though it might be swift scouting
vessels, on account of numbers—is a main reason for
preferring the former, Mr. Green thinks, and it would
also be preferable to an equally numerous scouting flo-
tilla composed of small craft accidentally or purposely
in the hands of the Government for the reason that the
latter would subtract from our none too numerous fight-
ing force. Mr. Green suggests a miniature rather than
a man-carrying balloon, which could be supplied with
photographic plates that would bring down from the
skies views of the sea that would largely widen the
horizon. One or more of these captive balloons could
be a part of the equipment of every ship. If Mr. Green's
ideas are no clearer than some of his phraseology, it will
probably be a long time before his views are accepted.

Asst. Paym. Grey Skipwith, U. S. N., writes home that
the cruise of the Albatross has been, up to date, of the
most enjoyable type, the hitherto unknown islands in
the Pacific visited having been quite a revelation, even
to the scientists aboard. During the stay of the Alba-
tross in Japan many civilities were shown the officers,
and their stay in Yokohama was one prolonged holiday.
The future movements of the ship have been provided
for, and her departure from Japanese waters will be
followed by an extended cruise among the Aleutian is-
lands in Alaskan waters. The scientific results of this
notable voyage of the Albatross will be hailed with much
interest by the whole scientific world, and will do much
to increase our knowledge of the depths of the Pacific
ocean in those parts hitherto uncharted and unsounded.
The Albatross will remain north during the present sum-
mer, but will return to San Francisco in the fall and
refit for another and even more extended cruise for
the year 1901. The Philippines will receive the attention
of the scientists during the coming year.

De Chair's system of aiming all the guns on any given
battery of a fortress from a fixed position has been
adopted by Russia. It has already been supplied to the
Fortress of Cronstadt, and all the outlying forts have
been connected with the main island by submarine wires
for the purposes of this system. At Sebastopol all the
gun carriages are about to be adapted to De Chair's sys-
tem, and any new guns mounted will be first fitted with
the patent. The submarine wire connecting the two por-
tions of the town has been repaired and the system is
expected to be ready for trial next spring. In the mean-
time a system on the same principle is being constructed
for Batoum. The expense of establishing the system in
Sebastopol and preparing it for Batoum is \$12,000.

Melinite as a high explosive is not considered by the
Russians equal to pyroxyline, and in future the latter is
to be used. In addition to the heavy projectiles, 130,000
light shrapnel were made. Melinite shells for 11-inch guns
have not been found satisfactory, and it is uncertain
whether their construction will be continued. More than
\$500,000 has been spent on setting up a press on the
principle of Ergardt, by which working at full pressure
300,000 shrapnel for 3-inch quick-firing guns can be
turned out every year. Zlatoustovski manufactory turns
out on an average 30,000 projectiles in a year, but it is
intended this year, in order to expedite matters, that this
manufactory shall cast only the projectiles, which will
be worked up at Satkinskom manufactory.

After a lapse of over thirty years Rear-Admiral Philip
Hichborn, the Chief Constructor of the United States
Navy, returns on May 10 to California, the State from
which he was appointed in the Navy as an assistant
Naval Constructor in 1869. In California he spent the
early days of manhood and served as a journeyman ship-
wright, master shipwright and assistant Naval Con-
structor, and those California days are full of reminis-
cences of the early time in the history of the Golden
State. Notwithstanding his continued employment so
far from the west coast, Admiral Hichborn has been
ever in touch with its interests, and has done much to
foster and promote the welfare of the ship-building in-
terests, both at the Navy yards and private ship yards
on the Pacific coast.

Major Edw. Palliser, late 7th Hussars, comes to the
defence of the British service rifle in the London "Army
and Navy Gazette." In closing his letter Major Palliser
says: "I enquired after the Tirah campaign from staff
and regimental officers, and they told me they heard no
complaints about the rifle which had given much satis-
faction. I am now making enquiries from officers, re-
turned wounded, from the front, and they have heard,
they assure me, no complaints though in the thick of all
Lord Methuen's battles."

ANOTHER STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

In his two volumes of "Slavery and Four Years of War" former Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Joseph W. Keifer, of Ohio, Brevet Major-General of Vols. in the Civil War and Major-General of Volunteers in the Spanish war, has given us a very engaging history of some of the most important conflicts of the Civil War, besides tracing with an accurate pen the causes leading up to the war. In discussing the situation after the firing upon Sumter and the preparations for coercing the Southern States, Gen. Keifer says: "General officers were too often, from apparent necessity, taken from those who had more influence than military skill. Some of these, however, by patient toil, coupled with zeal and brains, performed valuable service to their country and won honorable names as soldiers. But the most of them made only moderate officers and fair reputations. War develops and inspires men, and if it continues long, great soldiers are evolved from its fierce conflicts. Accidental good fortune in war sometimes renders weak and unworthy men conspicuous. Accidental bad fortune in war often overtakes able, worthy, honest, honorable men of the first promise and destroys them. Very few succeed in a long war through pure military genius alone, if there is such a thing. Many in the heat of battle-field experiences and in campaigns are inspired with the common sense that makes them through success really great soldiers. The indispensable quality of personal bravery commonly supposed sufficient to make a man a valuable officer is often of the smallest importance. A merely brave, rash man in the ranks may be of some value as an inspiring example to his immediate comrades, but he is hardly equal for that purpose to the intelligent soldier who obeys orders, and, though never reckless, yet, through a proper amount of individual pride, does his whole duty without braggadocio. A mere dashing officer is more and more a failure, and unfitted to command in proportion as he is high in rank."

Gen. Keifer tells us that when the Union troops under McClellan, in July, 1861, moved against the Confederates under Col. John Pegram in the Rich Mountain campaign, Gen. Rosecrans suggested a plan which was adopted by which he was to take about two thousand men by a circuitous route, get into Pegram's rear, attack him there, while McClellan was to move against his front. The Union Army was camped near the base of Rich Mountain, about a mile and a half from Pegram's fortified position. Keifer was then a major in command of the Third Ohio, which was on picket duty. Rosecrans would probably have reached his objective without being detected had not an orderly from Gen. McClellan bearing orders to Rosecrans, said to be a countermand of previous orders, insisted upon taking the wrong road and fell into the enemy's hands, his despatch informing him of Rosecrans's movement. The force sent to oppose Rosecrans was defeated with heavy loss, and Rosecrans established his position. The historian at this point says: "While Rosecrans was operating in the enemy's rear, McClellan was inactive in front. McClellan claimed he was to receive hourly word from Rosecrans during his progress through and up the rugged mountain, and not thus hearing from him, he, in the presence of his officers, denounced the movement, and put upon Rosecrans the responsibility of its then predicted certain failure. . . . McClellan remained for the day and succeeding night in total ignorance of the real result of the battle, and though its smoke could be plainly seen and the sound of artillery and musketry distinctly heard from his position, from circumstances which appeared to be occurring in the enemy's camp after the sound of battle had ceased, McClellan reached the conclusion that Rosecrans was defeated, if not captured or destroyed, and this led McClellan and certain members of his staff to indistinguishably announce that Rosecrans had disobeyed orders and would be held responsible for the disaster which had occurred."

Gen. Keifer quotes from official reports to show that "here was a commanding general (McClellan) in the peculiar situation that he could almost see and could plainly hear a battle raging, but did not learn of its successful result until fifteen hours after it had ceased." Yet it was this battle, Keifer declares, won by Rosecrans, which turned public attention to McClellan after Bull Run and put him in command of the Army of the Potomac. Touching upon the great vanity displayed by McClellan at that time in self-glorifying despatches, General Keifer makes this estimate of the man: "General McClellan was not disloyal, nor did he lack a technical military education. He was a good husband, an indulgent father, a kind and devoted friend, of pure life, but unfortunately he was for a time mistaken for a great soldier, and this mistake he never himself discovered."

Coming to a comparison of the merits of Grant, Halleck and Buell, Gen. Keifer says: "In contrast with Grant, Halleck and Buell, each pretending to more military education and accomplishments, lacked either confidence in their troops or in themselves, and hence were slow to act. Complicate and difficult possible campaigns were talked of by them, but never personally executed. They were each good organizers of armies on paper, knew much of the drilling and equipment of troops, also of their discipline in camp, but the absence in each of an eagerness to meet the enemy and fight him disqualified them from inspiring soldiers with that confidence which wins victories. Mere reputation for technical military education rather detracts from than adds to the confidence an army has in its

commander. Such a commander will be esteemed a good military clerk or adjutant general, but not likely to seek and win battles."

In making a note of the loss in the operations before Richmond under Grant beginning with the Wilderness, May 5, and ending with the Trevilian cavalry raid, June 7-24, which in the aggregate was 45,870, of which the killed were 7,000 and the wounded 36,477, Gen. Keifer says: "It is interesting to note that the ratio of killed to wounded is almost exactly 1 to 5; that is, 16.6 per cent. of the whole number were killed; that of the killed, 1 out of every 14.6 was an officer; of the wounded, 1 out of 20 was an officer; of the whole number, killed and wounded, 1 officer was killed out of every 88; 1 officer was wounded out of every 24.3, and 1 enlisted man was killed out of every 6.5, and one officer was killed or wounded out of every 19."

When Gen. Keifer reported to Gen. Sheridan at Harper's Ferry, in August, 1864, his wounded arm was in splints and a sling. Sheridan looked at him fiercely and said: "I want fighting men, not cripples. What can I do with you?" Gen. Keifer says: "Sheridan did not impress me favorably then. He seemed restless, nervous and petulant. I now think I somewhat misjudged him. He did not seem to be a deliberate thinker or reasoner, and often gave the impression that his decisions or opinions were offhand and not the result of reflection. In the quiet of camp he seemed to be less able to combine or plan great movements than in emergencies on the field. In a battle he often showed the excitement of his impetuous nature, but he never lost his head or showed any disposition save to push the enemy."

A large part of the description of the battle of Cedar Creek is devoted by the historian to prove that Gen. Sheridan did not save the day by his ride to the field of battle, because the day never had been lost. When Sheridan reached a high place near Kearnsstown he caught sight of a mixed mass of stragglers, sutlers, bummers, etc., who, Gen. Keifer insists, made a scene that may usually be witnessed in the rear of any great army in battle. "Sheridan," he asserts, "notwithstanding his experience as a soldier, was impressed with the belief that his whole army was defeated and in retreat. He formed while riding through these people erroneous impressions of what had taken place in the morning battle which were never removed from his mind. The steady roar of guns and the rattle of musketry should have told him that some organized forces were at least baring their breasts bravely to the enemy and standing as food for shot and shell. Sheridan mistook the disorganized horde he passed through for substantial portions of a wholly routed army, and this mistake prevented him even later from clearly understanding the real situation."

The Sixth Corps, in which Gen. Keifer was commanding a division, he says, "had not lost any of its camp equipage, not a wagon, nor permanently a piece of artillery. Its organization was perfect, and there were no stragglers from its ranks."

Gen. Keifer says that from 7 to 9 a. m. the Sixth Corps fought the enemy uninterruptedly, and during that time not a division in it had been driven from any position by any direct attack made upon it, and every change of position by any considerable part of the corps was deliberately made under orders and while not pressed by the enemy in front. Gen. Keifer says he made a note which is still preserved of the time he saw Sheridan riding up to the rear of Getty's division, and places the hour as 10.30, although Sheridan says in his Memoirs that he arrived at 9, and Getty in his report puts the time as between 11 and 12. At 10 o'clock, half an hour before Keifer saw Sheridan, the enemy was in front of the Sixth Corps, and the flanks were no longer threatened, and he had suspended further attacks with infantry.

About that time an incident occurred that nearly caused the dismissal of Gen. Keifer from the Army and shows how an order given in the stress of battle may be misconstrued later when the excitement is over. Col. J. W. Snyder, of the 9th New York Heavy Artillery, had been ordered to hold his men ready for an early advance. He informed Gen. Keifer that his men were practically out of ammunition, and that the ordnance officer reported there were no cartridges to be had of suitable size. They had .69 calibre muskets; the other troops had .58 calibre. Gen. Keifer ordered the colonel to instruct his men to throw away their muskets as fast as rifles could be found on the field to take their places. This the men eagerly did, and Col. Snyder soon reported his command ready for action. After the incident had been almost forgotten some captains of the New York regiment reporting that their men had thrown away their guns under orders from Col. Keifer, division commander, his name was sent to the President for dismissal. Gen. Keifer pleaded guilty and explained the circumstances. Some correspondence resulted, Gens. Sheridan and Wright, the latter the corps commander, sustaining Keifer.

The history is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, and is illustrated with portraits of the leading generals mentioned in the pages. Some minor errors are noticed, such as at page 161, where the initials of Peter Gustav Toutant Beauregard are given as "P. T. G."

During the trial of the French torpedo boat No. 228 at Cherbourg there was a violent shock, and the stokehold and boiler-room were filled with steam. A piston rod had broken and the cylinder cover had given way.

Five men were very seriously burnt and many in lesser degree. A panic ensued, and one man, unable to bear the agony, threw himself into the sea and was lost. Signals of distress were made, and the boat was towed into the dockyard at Cherbourg. A speed of 25 1-2 knots had previously been obtained with the boat, which was in excess of the contract and would have entitled the builders to receive the bounty of \$4,000 for every half knot above the contract speed.

DOCTORS IN ARMY AND NAVY.

The "capture" of the Victoria Cross by Major Babbie of the British Royal Army Medical Corps inspires the New York "Medical Journal" to say that "the number of crosses held by the members of the medical department, officers and men, is already far in excess of the proportion which the strength of that department in relation to other arms might reasonably expect to capture on the doctrine of chances." In view of this fact it holds that the old time cynicism about "non-combatants" lacks support and "received its coup de grace from the achievements of the Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa." We do not understand why our contemporary has waited for the South African war to furnish a death blow to a depreciation that we venture to say was never indulged in by any true soldier. The records made by our surgeons in the Civil War were enough to place beyond all honest detraction the bravery and fearlessness of the men who handle the scalpel and potion while others are using the rifle and sword. We regret to see that the Navy is unpopular with the doctors in this country. That this is due to no inherent dislike for Navy service but rather to conditions which could be altered was the point aimed at by Mr. Foss in his recent remarks in the House of Representatives, the naval appropriation bill being under consideration, when he said: "It is impossible to get the young men, doctors and surgeons, to enter the Navy, because they have to go in the steerage. Now, by giving them a relative rank of those in the Army they will not go into the steerage."

In England the Army now suffers from a similar unpopularity. The fact that only seventeen candidates were successful at the examination for thirty commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps, held some time ago in London, leads the "Civil and Military Gazette" to say that "considering the war fever which exists, the persistent unpopularity of the R. A. M. C. demonstrates that the War Office is at present unable to compete in the medical market for young doctors. Young graduates cannot be attracted into a hard worked corps serving almost continually abroad by £200 (\$1,000) a year and a military title."

An acting assistant surgeon has taken the trouble to ventilate his woes in a letter to a medical paper. He complains bitterly of the treatment to which the gentlemen of his corps are subjected at the hands of commissioned medical officers of the "kind who hold their rank titles in higher esteem than the far more honorable title of doctor of medicine." He intimates that the least hint derogatory to an acting assistant surgeon, provided it comes from anybody possessed of military rank, is sufficient to procure the abrogation of the unfortunate's contract without any opportunity being given him to show the groundlessness of the charge. Even the privates, he says, express their contempt for the contract doctor, "although in many instances he is socially and professionally the superior of the shoulder-strapped man whose disfavor he may have chanced to incur." The splendid achievements of the contract surgeons in the Civil War are known to the soldiers in that conflict and to the older men of the Medical Corps who doubtless have no part in any attempt to discredit them. The individual factor counts for as much with doctors as with any other class of men, and the doctor who makes this complaint suggests very unpleasant reflections upon himself. Doctors in the Army receive as they do in civil life the consideration to which their character and medical attainments entitle them, but the mere possession of a sheepskin does not of itself command respect.

BELLIGERENT MEN OF PEACE.

If we are to believe those who are making the greatest outcry against our policy in the Philippines, our country is guided chiefly by the spirit of militarism. If that were so should we not naturally look to a great council of those whose purpose is to beat spears into pruning hooks, for some opposition to our treatment of the Philippine Islands and the inhabitants? Yet we look in vain through the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council recently held in New York for any expressions except those of sympathy with our purposes in the Orient. No stronger presentation of our duties in the Archipelago has been given by our most determined military representatives than was contained in an address by Methodist Episcopal Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., who took part in the meetings of the Council. Speaking on the theme "The Islands of the Pacific," Bishop Hurst said: "The Philippines are now ours—ours to influence, ours to educate, ours to help, and possibly ours to hold in perpetual union. We are responsible for the best and highest use of the light and truth committed to our keeping. There is now practical unity of view among all the Christian denominations as to the duty of the hour. Even those who for a time held aloof and doubted whether there should be any American footing on these thousand islands of the East are now wholly convinced that every effort should be made to extend to these millions the benefit of our Christian civilization."

Those who have been most active in urging our government to take warlike measures against the Sublime Porte have not been our military men but our missionary enthusiasts with clerical robes. During our recent little flurry with Turkey the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin of Lexington, Mass., who spent thirty-five years in Constantinople, was thus quoted in the daily press: "Hitherto the Sultan has done just about as he pleased without respect for the wishes of his nation. What this country ought to do is to draw a few stanch war vessels up before the city of Constantinople and allow her diplomacy to take the form of a mild intimation that there is plenty of shot and shell still in the holds of United States cruisers and battleships. A demonstration in front of Constantinople is worth more than diplomacy. It would not take the Sultan long to pay then."

ADMINISTERING JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. M. A. Hildreth, 1st N. D. U. S. V., Judge-Advocate, in "The Green Bag" for April, gives a brief history of the work of the military commission for the trial of felons, appointed by Gen. Otis after the surrender of Manila on August 13, 1898. The commission was composed of some of the best legal material of the 8th Army Corps. At its head was Col. James F. Smith, 1st California, U. S. V., an able lawyer and member of the San Francisco bar. Other members were Lieut. Col. C. M. Moses, 1st Colorado Vol. Inf.; Major J. M. Stotsenburg, 1st Nebraska Vol. Inf., a West Point graduate of 1877, who as colonel fell at the head of his regiment at Quinguan, Luzon, on April 23, 1899; Major C. U. Gautenbein, 2d Oregon, U. S. V., who has recently been appointed adjutant-general by the governor of his state; Capt. E. B. Pratt, 23d U. S. Inf., who displayed a thorough knowledge of military procedure; and as junior member Capt. L. P. Sanders, 1st Montana, U. S. V.

The commission were in almost continuous session from early October down to the time of the Filipino outbreak in February of the following year, and tried many cases, including murder, rape, conspiracy, embezzlement and seditious libel. In all cases the accused were given opportunity to prepare their respective defenses, and were permitted to have American lawyers, officers of the Army, detailed as their counsel, who in every instance discharged their irksome duties with faithfulness and zeal.

One of the most important cases was the trial of three Spanish officers charged with conspiracy and embezzlement in violation of the laws of war. These officials were the Inspector of Prisons, the Captain of Prisons and the Adjutant. One was acquitted, the other two convicted, fined \$2,500 in gold each and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for three years, which sentence was subsequently reduced to six months. In charge of the Presidio de Manila at the time of surrender, they had in their hands \$21,000 of Mexican currency. By a system unique in many of its plans they made away with this sum, concluding that it was "too much to be left to the Americans, and too great to be returned to Spain." The chief method of absorbing the fund was by raising bills presented for supplies furnished the prison inmates. A bill signed by a Chinese merchant for \$1,500 worth of clothing was prepared, audited and paid. The Chinaman later testified that he had never owned \$400 worth of clothing in his life. Small sums usually granted to convicts on discharge as a starter in life were proved to have been credited to over two hundred names of persons long since dead.

Jose Ruiz, one of the defendants, a nephew of a former Minister of War of Spain, admitted that the \$4,500 item was divided among all three, but denied any further complicity in the frauds. The defense raised a nice question of law, maintaining that the United States never became owners of the property in question; that the terms of the Protocol simply provided that the United States should hold possession of Manila, and title to the money never passed to our government. Therefore the action of the officials, even though criminal, was not subject to any action on the part of the American authorities. Major Fraire, 1st North Dakota, U. S. V., Capt. Eager, 1st Nebraska, U. S. V., Lieut. West, 1st California, U. S. V., and Capt. Chavarre, of the Spanish Army, who appeared as counsel for the prisoners, argued with zeal in support of this contention. The commission, however, took the view that the accused held the money in trust, and that title passed to the United States by virtue of the articles of capitulation, and that they violated the common law of war in agreeing to steal the money. The conviction of Zoretta, one of the accused, which followed excited much feeling in Manila, and strong pressure was brought to bear to obtain his release, the term of his imprisonment having nearly expired. On payment of his fine he was discharged and soon sailed for Spain. Ruiz is still in confinement, and prefers, it is said, to remain in Manila rather than go back and face a Spanish court martial.

All the records and proceedings in the cases have been filed in the office of the Judge Advocate General at Washington where they undoubtedly will form a portion at least of the internal history of Manila and of the Philippine Islands. The military commission as a war court is very old, and is well known to the historian. It is a tribunal which rests upon, is governed by, and derives its power and authority from martial law. It has jurisdiction upon the theatre of actual war. It rests fundamentally upon the fact that martial law has been declared, and that there is no power left but the military power, and civil courts and instrumentalities for administering justice are closed.

Of the exercise of martial law Lieut. Hildreth says: "Many persons are of the opinion that it is a species of government little short of tyranny. This is not true. Martial law has its limits. As was well said by Mr. Justice Blackburn in his famous charge in the Jamaica case, 'no greater error exists than to suppose that the subjecting of a district to the military power authorizes excess on the part of those who administer that power.'"

BOER AND BRITISH BLUNDERS.

Writing in "Scribner's Magazine" for May, H. J. Whigham says: "No one would have grudged the heavy losses of the Highland Brigade at Maagersfontein if they had led to anything. It is the senseless plan of attack that made the men sick at heart for many days afterwards, and makes the spectator sure that we need new methods in the British army. And we have no lack of intelligent men in the army. The officers of the younger school love their profession, and study it as they would any other profession in which they hoped to succeed. There are still a number of boys who go into the army because they have money and must do something, or who covet the social standing which military rank implies. But, on the whole, the younger men are not only inordinately brave soldiers, but they are as intelligent and as zealous in the study of their profession as any officers, German or otherwise, can be. For that reason they had been driven to regard their generals in South Africa, until Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrived, with an air of amused contempt.

"Such a glaring want of resource, or knowledge, or common-sense, as was displayed at Modder River, Maagersfontein, Stormberg and Colenso, cannot be passed over in silence. Discipline will carry a man a long way, and close his eyes to many things which the ordinary civilian is bound to notice, but you cannot close your eyes forever. At Colenso, Gen. Buller made a direct frontal attack against a tremendously strong position, without the slightest attempt to turn it. He further chose two re-entrant angles for the exact places to be assaulted; and this, in spite of the fact that the enemy's left extended across the Tugela; and was, therefore, vulnerable to a flank attack. It does not seem as if lack of common-

sense, to use no harsher term, could possibly go further. War teaches us many things, and among others that a knowledge of tactics is more to be recommended in a general than bravery, and common-sense more than either.

Furthermore, it is quite true that, by hopelessly bad strategy, we fixed upon Ladysmith as a suitable advance-base for the Natal Field Force, although it was encircled by hills which gave the Boers an ideal chance of bringing their big guns to bear upon our camp, and having made this extraordinary selection of a base, we took no means whatever to prevent the Boers bringing down their big guns by rail from Pretoria at their leisure. It would have been a simple matter to blow up a tunnel and destroy a few culverts, which would have at least delayed the advent of the siege-artillery. We made no such attempt, probably because we have never studied the art of defense.

"Nor have we any reason to applaud the wonderful mobility of the Boer. Early in the war he allowed the infantry of Gen. Buller to walk away under his very nose, and since that time he has done nothing extraordinary in the way of mobility. He got his forces round Sir George White at Ladysmith chiefly because he was allowed to do so. There was nothing very quick about the investment. On the western border he sat round Kimberly when a dash upon Orange River Bridge would have given him a tremendously strategic advantage, and he dawdled in the neighborhood of Colesberg while Nauwpoort, and possibly De Aar, were absolutely at his mercy. With the exception of the raiding party which descended as far as Mooi River, he has never once astonished us by the rapidity of his movements, and even on that occasion he gave us the best of opportunities of seizing his big gun, which we refused to take.

"On the other hand, if the Boer is not so terribly mobile, we are extraordinarily slow. Methuen's flying column, composed of infantry and one cavalry regiment, made a march of twelve miles the day it left Modder River, but after that, whether fighting or not, it never accomplished more than nine or ten; and it had the advantage of a railway line which was patched up in its rear, and was the means of conveying the heavy baggage.

When Gen. Buller started from Frere to Potgieter's Drift, in order to try a new way into Ladysmith, it took his column over five days to cover a distance of less than thirty miles. Naturally enough, he found the Boers sitting on Spion Kop, waiting for him."

THE INVENTOR OF PRISMATIC POWDER.

Hudson Maxim, in a letter to the "Engineering News" of April 26, sketches the development of the processes for slowing the combustion of gunpowder by compression and granulation, and says that no marked improvement in the mechanical treatment of powder was made until the late Gen. Thomas J. Rodman took up the subject in the early fifties. He was the inventor of what is known as prismatic powder. "With carefully selected ingredients, prepared in a special manner, Rodman molded each grain separately under great hydraulic pressure. He made his grains hexagonal in form, in order to pack them more closely together, and by saving space get larger charges into the powder chamber of the gun. His hexagonal grains were so dense that if their thickness was a little too great they did not burn before the projectile left the gun.

"It then occurred to Gen. Rodman that if he perforated each grain with a large number of small holes presenting just thickness enough between them to permit of being burned through during the time the projectile was in the gun, he would be able to make his grains much larger, and would at the same time secure a result, still more important, namely, that of 'accelerating combustion,' so-called by him, and now often termed 'progressive combustion.'

"Black powder did not, however, have the tensile strength for multi-perforation, and a grain with a single perforation was in use until the advent of smokeless powder, which possessed the necessary qualities for the multi-perforations of Rodman. But smokeless powder required entirely new processes and apparatus for its manufacture."

Mr. Maxim states that those interested may readily ascertain, by reference to the Reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., that the smokeless powder invented by Dr. Schupphaus and himself was the first smokeless powder in which the invention of Gen. Rodman for effecting acceleration of combustion by means of multi-perforations was revived and utilized. His patent, No. 538,618, covers a die devised by him for molding smokeless powder into the multi-perforated cylinder. No claims are made in the patent for the multi-perforated cylinder itself, as this form of grain was no longer new. Gen. Rodman never patented his invention in gunpowder, but a United States patent was applied for in 1882 by Norman Ward, for tubular and other forms of powder grains, including multi-perforated cylinders.

TALL AND SHORT MEN FOR SOLDIERS.

Some British service papers cannot see the wisdom of maintaining a standard of height for applicants for the Army, except in so far as it may be necessary to exclude positive dwarfs. This opinion is called out by the recent statement by the authorities of the War Office that recruits for the Artillery are now permitted to be two inches shorter than before the war, but the candidates for the line and for the Army Service Corps get a remission of only a half inch. The "Civil and Military Gazette" of India protests against the exclusion from the British Army of short men. Few men, it points out, are shorter than the Ghoorkas or taller than the Highlanders, yet it says that out of these two comes some of the best fighting material that the British Empire can produce. "If we exclude from the Army," it declares, "men built on the short Ghoorka pattern, it would be quite as reasonable to keep out the tall Highlander."

The experience of all nations and all wars has shown that a man's muscular strength and capacity for enduring fatigue have no relation whatever to his height and, indeed, there are many close students of physiology who insist that short men are on the whole stronger than their tall brethren. Such are fond of citing the case of the blue jacket, who, as the rule of height is not so strict in the Navy as in the Army, is often comparatively short, and yet it would be a rash person indeed who would consider the jack tars as weaklings. There is no denying that the mixing of tall and short men in regiments tends to produce grotesque appearances, but this does not say that their fighting qualities would in any way be affected disastrously. If the advocates of harmony in line like Frederick the Great, who was not happy till he got his tall men into one regiment, are not to be appeased, we might classify all the tall men into regiments by themselves, and do the same with the short men and the average sized.

OUR PHILIPPINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Manila, April 3, 1900.

The warm weather and the rainy season have arrived, and all who can are leaving the city. Every steamer carries off many of the Army and Navy women, and the feminine portion of the American colony here is losing many of its members, who have already turned their faces toward the east, as represented by Japan or the home country. Among those who went home on the Sheridan were Mrs. Starr, wife of Colonel Starr, 11th Cav., and her niece, Miss Norton. Mrs. Cralle, of the Artillery; Lieut. Cooper, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cooper, and Miss Lund have gone to Japan. The Nautical School, with which Lieut. Cooper is connected, has closed for the season, so he was able to get leave. Mrs. Kite and baby have gone to Hong Kong in anticipation of Dr. Kite's presence there on the Monterey. The gay season has closed with the advent of the warm weather, though there are enough social events to bring the gay ones together frequently. The hops at the Hotel Oriente still keep up, and many seem to find dancing as enjoyable as if the high temperature did not cause them to pay the fiddler liberally by the sweat of their brows. One of the latest arrivals at the hotel is Mrs. Walling, wife of Lieut. Burns T. Walling, U. S. N. She will make this her home during her stay in Manila. Mrs. Jewett, the wife of another naval officer, is soon expected. She originally planned to come on the Solace, but her husband has learned by cable that she will come instead by mail steamer. As Paymaster Jewett's ship will later go to Japan, it is probable that he will have the delight of welcoming his wife in Yokohama.

One of the most delightful dinners given during the season was that on March 31 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf. It was charmingly informal, which characteristic made it the more enjoyable. Among the guests were Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, 3d Cav.; Mrs. Brown, also the wife of a cavalry officer. Miss Greenleaf, Lieut.-Comdr. Bull, U. S. N., and Dr. Page Lyster, U. S. A. The home atmosphere of the dinner was a most attractive feature, for, as one man expressed it, it was more like a home evening than any he had spent in the Philippines. Doubtless the candy making, which followed the dinner, completed the home resemblance. The home of the Greenleafs, No. 10 Calle Concordia, was used as residence by one of the former Philippine commissioners, and will perhaps be again required by one of the new commission. It is one of the most comfortable houses in the city. Houses are in great demand here, and the rents are something to view with respect and awe, as they are away over the head of the ordinary individual.

A grand shaking up has taken place in the ships in view of the return of the Baltimore with Admiral Watson and his staff. Much regret is expressed at the recall of the Admiral, not only among the officers of the fleet, but in Army and civil circles. He was deservedly popular here, and his departure is felt to be unfortunate just when he has reached the time when he might reap the result of his year's work, which was so well planned and as well carried out by him. It is understood that his recall was the result of friction between the Navy Department and himself, growing out of the question of commands of certain ships, and rather than acquiesce in the wishes of the Department, he preferred relinquishing his flag and fleet. In justice to the Admiral it should be known that he is sustained in the point he raised by all the officers of the fleet, and that they view his departure just at this juncture as a calamity.

This is not the only official breeze which has stirred the air of late. General Otis has raised a hurricane in Army circles by his action in court martial cases of his officers, whose dismissal he has approved and has placed beyond the reach of appeal. This power is unusual, being exercised in the field only. It is said that there are other cases to follow. He has the whole Army by the ears, so to speak.

The Monadnock, which has been in Hong Kong for some time, in dock, returned to-day and went to Cavite, where she will take the place of the Monterey as receiving ship. She will later go into ordinary. The Monterey will leave at once for Hong Kong, making the journey in tow of the Newark, which cruiser brought the Monadnock over. Arriving at Hong Kong, it is expected that the Monterey will spend four months at least having repairs made upon her. She has been docked but once since her arrival here some twenty months since. The officers who go to Hong Kong on the Monterey are Comdr. Pigman, Lieut.-Comdr. Bull, Ensigns Wood, Asserson and Mathers, Dr. Kite and Dr. Rose, a small complement of officers, caused by the many recent detachments of short-time officers. However, these officers, with the sixty odd men, will greatly enjoy the change from the Philippine waters, which have been their cruising ground for so many weary months.

The Iloilo matter came up in the course of matter before the Board of Naval Officers appointed to confer with the Legislative Committee. This board has been in session a number of months, and have been examining and passing on the many claims presented to it for adjustment. On the 29th the Iloilo question came up, the relative claims of the Army and Navy being brought up. This Board of Claims has as representatives of the Army Colonel Sanno, of the 15th Inf., and Captain Ahern, 9th Inf. Judge Morris is the counsel for the Government. Altogether the claims thus far presented aggregate \$1,300,000, for which the insurgents must be held responsible.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department is having an extremely difficult time in keeping experienced draftsmen in its employ. During the past two years nine draftsmen in the Bureau have resigned to accept responsible positions in private ship-building companies. Among these men may be mentioned W. A. Doleson, who is at present technical secretary of the William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company at a salary of \$4,000; A. L. Hopkins, who is assistant superintendent of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co.; Frank W. Grogan, who is superintendent of the Fore River Iron Works, at Weymouth, Mass.; J. A. Nelson, who is superintendent of the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company at Richmond, Va.; Chas. R. Green, who was employed as a naval architect by the same concern, and F. Francis Pratt also employed by the Trigg Co. as chief draftsman. These men left the Navy Department to accept better salaries during a time when shipbuilding was very dull in this country; now all signs point to a great revival in the business, and it seems probable that unless justice in the way of reasonable increased compensation is done, the Bureau will lose service of all its best men in a short time. This fact has been called to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE EMERY DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.

We think that the Senate has reached a wise conclusion in including in the Fortification bill an appropriation to complete the Emery disappearing gun carriage, on which \$95,880.16 has thus far been paid. Mr. Emery is not a crank inventor, but an engineer of extraordinary ability, and his testing machine owned by the Government is one of the wonders of the world. As Senator Teller, who was educated as an engineer, said: "It is the wonder of the world in mechanism to-day. If he had made it in any country in Europe, he would have been knighted, and would have had a fortune given him for making it. As it is, Mr. Emery was paid \$106,500 for a machine which cost him for construction alone \$129,000, without any compensation to himself for the seven years of time spent upon it. The value of this testing machine cannot be overestimated. It has completely revolutionized the current ideas as to the strength of material and added to the safety of every man who crosses a bridge or otherwise trusts himself to the strength of materials. It has explained why bridges fell down and compelled their construction with a larger factor of safety. Though this machine was the first of its kind ever built, it remains after twenty-two years' use a model of excellence. Mr. Emery is further the inventor of some one hundred contrivances upon which he has obtained patents.

It was his knowledge of what Mr. Emery had already accomplished with his testing machine that induced Senator Teller to approve Mr. Emery's plans for building a disappearing gun carriage after examining his plans with the eye of an engineer. Before the Committee Mr. Teller said:

"I do not think there is anything unreasonable in the fact that he comes along afterwards and says he has not got it done. He starts out to create a thing that absolutely has no type, and that shows what he has to do. He is not following the Buffington-Crozier, the Howell machines, or anything else. He is starting out with a plan of his own. We said to the Ordnance Board: 'We do not care a continental what you think about it. You say Mr. Emery cannot make such a gun carriage which will do the work. We believe he can, and we will enter into this arrangement with him.' Every little while he has found that something could be added to it that would improve it, just as he did with the testing machine."

As to the advantages of his carriage Mr. Emery says: "With the Buffington-Crozier carriage, when you fire the gun it rears back. That disturbs in the 12-inch slips the part which holds the elevation of the gun, so that they have to resight it before they can load and fire it again. Now, my carriage is the only one of all these 12-inch disappearing carriages that without any adjustment takes the gun up in one line and brings it back, starting back under recoil, almost exactly in the line of fire, without disturbing the elevation of the gun. It does not follow the path coming back that it did going up."

Mr. Emery's carriage also gives an all-around fire, and in his examination he stated that none of the present disappearing carriages has this advantage with the exception of one built and two not completed. They show all-around fire in the drawings, but when erected in the emplacement have only 170 or 180 degrees. Mr. Emery also claims that as he can train more rapidly and load more quickly he can fire faster at a moving target than the Crozier-Buffington carriage, in spite of the fact that the severe specifications under which he is working require him to move his gun up and down fourteen feet, instead of the seven required for the service carriage.

Mr. Emery also said: "We have here in my carriage what is called a traverse indicator. It is the only carriage in the world, so far as I know, that has it. The man who stands here and turns the crank sees exactly where the carriage has been traversed to. There is a man sitting at a plain table with two bars crossing each other, which gives the position of the ship. An engineer in that way, in connection with others a mile away communicating with telephones in his ears, tells exactly the position, so that the position on his table is exactly the position of his ship."

Senator Pettigrew: Then he can aim the gun before it rises?

Mr. Emery: It is aimed and keeps being aimed all the time. The gun is pointed toward the smokestack, if that is the part of the ship he wants to strike, and it continues there.

Senator Teller: If the ship has not moved?

Mr. Emery: No; the ship has moved. It is moving and the gun is moving the same. They traverse together. So, if you look through the telescopic sight of the gun after it got up in sight you would think the ship was standing still and the gun standing still. There is the appearance of standing still as they are moving in unison. The disappearing carriage will only be in sight a few seconds at the time of firing. This carriage of mine from the time it begins to come above the pit to its return below the line of sight takes between five and ten seconds.

We are not undertaking to pass judgment upon the claims of Mr. Emery, but surely such a man should receive all possible encouragement in developing ideas which may be of great utility in connection with our scheme of coast defense.

It is interesting to observe incidentally that Mr. Emery, though he is the inventor of a disappearing gun carriage, is more disposed to agree with Gen. Miles than Gen. Buffington as to the value of such carriages. He said: "I think for large carriages it is a great mistake. I said two years ago that in most places they should be barbette carriages, where men stand up and see the enemy and shoot at and destroy him. If the large shot come they can dodge them. I would have the barbette gun so powerful that I would destroy the enemy before he gets near enough to hurt me. A shield in front of the gun carriage would protect the gunners very well from a direct head fire of small shot or shrapnel."

Senator Teller: Is not the disappearing preferable to the barbette carriage?

Mr. Emery: I think the gun and gunners are probably better protected by having a superior gun with which to destroy a ship.

The Senate Committee have adopted the opinions of General Miles and Mr. Emery in opposition to those of

the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief of Engineers. Seven months ago, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 14, 1899, General Miles called attention to "the somewhat startling fact that two-thirds of our 12-inch, twelve-thirteenths of our 10-inch, and sixteen-sevenths of our 8-inch guns are being supplied with disappearing carriages, to the virtual exclusion of other adopted types of mounts." He added: "The mechanism of these disappearing carriages is complex in the extreme, consisting of a great number of parts, and requiring constant daily care on the part of the artillery troops to keep it in proper working order, even under the conditions of peace practice. During the past year accidents which have temporarily disabled the guns have been of frequent occurrence at the different artillery posts, due in some cases to defective material, in others and more rarely to lack of proper care, but primarily due in most, if not all, cases to defects inherent in the disappearing system. It should also be noted in the above list that thirty-eight, or more than one-half the total number of 6-inch rapid-fire guns, are to be placed on disappearing mounts, thus preventing the rapidity of fire which is the chief value of this gun, and notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Ordnance and Fortification has not yet adopted a type carriage for guns of this caliber. In my opinion, the disappearing carriage as an element in coast defense is still more or less an experiment. It has yet to be subjected to the rigorous test of actual war. It is costly to install and maintain, and at least 2 per cent. more costly, in the engineering work of emplacement and magazines, than the protected barbette mount."

In an endorsement on this communication dated Nov. 16, 1899, the Chief of Engineers said: "The approved projects of defence call for a total of 478 heavy guns in 8, 10, 12 and 16-inch calibre, of which 22 are to be mounted in turrets, 59 on non-disappearing carriages and 397 on disappearing mounts, the latter being 80 per cent. of the total number. For separate calibres, 80 per cent. of the 12-inch guns, 90 per cent. of the 10-inch guns and 92 per cent. of the 8-inch guns are designed to be emplaced on disappearing carriages. In view of the large proportion of guns to be provided with disappearing mounts, the condition of affairs to which the major-general commanding invites attention is not surprising, and results from carrying into execution long and well-digested plans which have received the formal approval of the Secretary of War and the sanction of Congress, as evidenced by the successive fortifications appropriations."

Gen. Wilson also stated that an average of 34 emplacements for disappearing carriages and 19 for non-disappearing carriages showed only 8 per cent. in the cost in favor of the non-disappearing carriages, one costing \$54,260 and the other \$50,270. He states that while a considerable number of 6-inch guns have been mounted on disappearing carriages in foreign services, the application of the disappearing principle to rapid-fire guns has never been favored by the engineer department, some form of eclipsing mount, such as the balance pillar, or a fixed pedestal mount, being considered preferable.

If the disappearing carriage is abandoned it will, Gen. Wilson said, necessitate either some form of armored mount, such as turrets or casemates whose cost is almost prohibitive, or the non-disappearing carriage which is quite unsuited to low sites exposed to the fire of rapid-fire and machine guns from ships.

Gen. Miles asserted that there is not a disappearing gun carriage in use in any foreign service and said: "I am informed by probably the greatest living authority on artillery matters in England, Sir Andrew Noble, F. R. S., that the consensus of opinion among artillery experts throughout Europe is utterly opposed to the use of disappearing carriages of any kind."

To this Gen. Wilson answered: "On the contrary disappearing mounts are in considerable use in England and her colonies, Italy and other countries. Among the localities in England may be mentioned Flatholme, Lavernock, Popton and Hubbertstone; in her colonies, Malta, Hong Kong and Victoria. Italy has some 134-inch guns on disappearing carriages at her great naval arsenal at Spezia. Moreover the introduction of the disappearing principle for service use in England antedates that of the United States by a number of years."

In an endorsement on Gen. Miles' letter to the Secretary the Chief of Ordnance on Nov. 3, 1899, said: "It is known to this department that many guns are mounted upon disappearing carriages for the defence of the seacoast in foreign countries, and special mention is made of the Italian seacoast fortifications. It is stated publicly that up to the year 1896 over 200 of these carriages for guns of 6-inch calibre and over had been built at the Armstrong Works. It is true that dissatisfaction had been expressed with this particular carriage, which is of the hydro-pneumatic type, and the design was rejected by this department when some 11 years ago the reconstruction of the coast defenses was commenced and it became necessary to adopt a type of disappearing carriages. The disadvantages result from the use of air and liquid under high and continuous pressure, which makes the machines difficult to maintain in good working order. This feature is absent from our service type of disappearing carriage, which, in this respect, is exactly similar to the barbette carriage."

Gen. Buffington also stated that the accidents to the disappearing carriages were few and trifling; that the rate of fire on these carriages was double that of the barbette carriages; that no modern barbette carriage has any more than the disappearing carriage been subjected to the task of actual war.

In his sur-rejoinder, as the lawyers would call it, in a letter to the Secretary dated April 26, 1900, General Miles said: "It is true that the great powers of Europe during the period from 1872 to 1886, covered by the memorandum mentioned, were favorably disposed toward the disappearing principle of mounting and that many guns of this type had become a part of their coast defence from time to time since the beginning of the century down to and during this period, chiefly for trial and experiment. In the closing paragraph of my letter, to which exception has been taken, I referred only to 'the modern coast defence systems of Europe' as affording a striking contrast. The statement therein I believe to be literally true and based upon information received personally from the highest ordnance authorities. I deem it most unfortunate that we should take up, develop and place almost sole dependence upon a type of mount that has been tried and practically abandoned abroad. In the 14 years that have elapsed since 1886, methods and means of defence throughout the world have changed rapidly, and we should keep step with, if not in advance of, progress abroad. Rapid-fire guns and recoil-controlling carriages are being used almost exclusively for all guns up to and including 6 inches calibre, while the proportion of guns above 6 inches calibre is decreasing."

"Protection to gun and gunner can, as a rule, only be secured at the expense of rapidity and accuracy of fire, and the best protection that can be given to both gun and gunners is to make his fire as accurate, rapid and destructive as possible. This was the secret of the success of our Navy in sinking the Spanish fleet with guns all in barbette, and not one on a disappearing carriage, Our

present barbette carriage was adopted and announced as a type by the board of ordnance and fortification more than five years ago. The method of supplying ammunition can be much improved, and if one-quarter of the time, money and ingenuity already devoted to the development of the disappearing carriage had been given to the barbette mount, the advantage to the government would, in my opinion, have been very great. My objection to relying almost entirely upon the disappearing carriage was the result of personal inspection of a large proportion of those mounted and is confirmed by the consensus of opinion of many artillery officers."

Gen. Miles further said: "The conclusion to mount upward of 90 per cent. of our modern high-power coast-defence guns in deep pits on disappearing carriages was apparently reached after a long continued academic discussion of the subject in successive annual reports of the Chief of Engineers. This conclusion is not believed to be based upon any practical results of fire from ship board on land fortifications obtained in war service. The history of all recent naval operations is distinctly opposed to such a conclusion, and no better example of this could be desired than that furnished during the recent war with Spain, when the fire from the vessels of our Atlantic squadrons was directed for more than a month upon the weak, antiquated and exposed artillery defences of Santiago de Cuba, with the net result that two guns were dismantled and probably not more than \$10,000 total damage was done to the fortifications."

In answer to the criticism upon the cost of the experimental Emery carriage Senator Perkins brought out the fact that the cost of the Abbot lift at Sandy Hook on which two 12-inch guns are mounted was \$375,000. Senator Perkins stated that when in 1896 Congress made the appropriation for the Emery carriage the then chief of the Bureau of Ordnance stated before his committee that while they were considering this carriage, he did not recommend it, but yet it was desirable in view of the fact that theoretically the inventor believed he had made a very valuable discovery of a gun carriage. Therefore Congress did upon that recommendation—a tacit recommendation if not a direct one—make the appropriation.

Mr. Emery in his testimony before the Senate Committee charged, to use the language of Senator Tillman, "in direct terms that the reason why he has had so much difficulty in this work is because the Board of Ordnance and Fortification simply set for him what he has considered an impossible task; in other words, they have made requirements of him that have prolonged and complicated and made additionally expensive the work of construction."

In regard to this the following colloquy occurred in the committee:

Senator Pettigrew: How high does the Crozier-Buffington carriage raise the gun?

Gen. Buffington: I think it is 7 feet, sir.

Senator Pettigrew: It is desirable that it should be raised higher?

Gen. Buffington: Not at all.

Senator Pettigrew: Why, then, do we undertake to build a carriage of the Emery pattern, with a 14-foot lift?

Gen. Buffington: I do not know. Mr. Emery can answer that question better than I can.

Senator Pettigrew: Was not that the requirement of the Department?

Senator Teller: The requirement of the board.

Gen. Buffington: Not to my knowledge.

Senator Pettigrew: I understand that it was the requirement of the board.

Senator Teller: It certainly was the requirement of the board. Mr. Emery's proposition came before the Committee on Appropriations for the Senate for a 9-foot rise. The Board of Ordnance insisted that it must be 14 feet. I am familiar with the history of the question, having been a member of this committee at that time.

Gen. Buffington: You know that we make the depth of the pit 14 feet for a 12-inch gun or a 10-inch gun, but the gun would not rise that high. Perhaps you have confounded the two.

Senator Teller: No, I did not confound the two. What you are doing with 7 or 9 feet you said he must do with 14. Now, does not that make a very great difference in the expense and in the entire method of operating?

Gen. Buffington: Oh, it would make a proportional increase in the expense, of course, but I was not a member of the board you speak of at the time and, therefore, I cannot speak with any personal knowledge as to the requirement of the board.

Senator Pettigrew: The board, however, is requiring him to put in a 14-foot lift, which is no better than a 7-foot lift.

Gen. Buffington: We get a 7-degree protection by the 7-foot rise, and that is about all that we require for protection.

SOFT CAPPED ARMOR PIERCING SHELL.

In the Senate on Tuesday, after a few minutes' talk, on motion of Senator Tillman of the Naval Committee the Senate decided to hold a secret session on the succeeding day to consider the armor plate question. The cause of this secrecy is the fact that a test which took place at the Indian Head Proving Grounds a few weeks ago in the presence of some officers of the Navy and Army, nearly all of them ordnance experts, has shown that Krupp armor was not invulnerable against an American shell. The projectiles which overcame the resisting qualities of Krupp-hardened plate, owed their power of penetration to the soft cap used. This cap or nose is an American invention, owned by the Johnson Projectile Company. It was described in the Army and Navy Journal of January 25, 1896. Unlike the sharp-pointed nose of the ordinary armor-piercing shell, it has a rounded end. It is composed of steel, softer by comparison only than that of the rest of the projectile. The theory of its use is that it flattens against the hard face of the plate and thus forms a lubricant through which the rest of the shell passes easily. Once obtaining entrance into the soft steel, which becomes welded to the face of the plate, the projectile proper continues its penetration, which is made all the easier by its being held to a straight course by the pudle.

The N. Y. "Sun" says: "Mr. Tillman contends that if Krupp armor can be so easily penetrated it is nonsense for this Government to contract for it at the fancy prices demanded by the manufacturers. In his argument to-day he is understood to have made the assertion that naval officers are now seeking to break the effect of their experiment by saying that the new shell will penetrate any armor in the same way, but that it is not to be expected that other nations will secure the same kind of shell and that for that reason Krupp armor ought to be purchased and paid for at \$645 a ton. Mr. Tillman believes that Congress having held out so long against the demands of the manufacturers of Harveyized plates, they have now raised up the Krupp plate as an excuse for

their continued exorbitant demands. Naval tests show that this plate is not so invulnerable as has been supposed and members of the committee propose to fight the authorization of contracts for it at the figures named by the Carnegies and the Bethlehem people. The probability is that the Senate provision for a factory will be agreed to in the Senate without much opposition and that the House will accept it.

In a recent test of Carnegie-Krupp process armor plates for the Russian battleship *Retrozan* a 6-inch plate was attacked by five blows from the steel armor-piercing projectiles of a 6-inch gun, the average velocity being 1,905 foot-seconds. The hardest blow was the third, whose striking velocity was 1,919 foot-seconds, and striking energy 2,553 foot-tons. The penetration of this was estimated to be 3.5-inch. All the projectiles broke up with little effect, and no cracks were made in the plate—the fifth shot striking with a velocity of 1,905 foot-seconds was disintegrated, splashing the plate face, and only penetrating 1½-inch. This plate is a sample of the plates on the sides of new Russian ships.

In the test of the shells with a soft cap the plate used was six inches in thickness, and the firing was done with 6-inch shells. The range was about two thousand yards. Some ordinary sharp-pointed armor-piercing projectiles were first fired at the plate. They were smashed up on impact without damaging the plate surface. Then two shells with the Johnson soft nose were fired, and the points both went through the plate.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed with certain amendments S. 1920, to establish the Fredericksburg and adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park. Also the following bills granting increase of pension: \$35 per month to the widow of Major Tullins C. Tupper, late major 6th U. S. Cav.; \$50 to the widow of Charles V. Gridley, late captain, U. S. N.; \$40 to the widow of the late John M. Hamilton, lieutenant-colonel, 9th U. S. Cav.; \$40 per month and \$2 additional for each of her 3 children to the widow of Bogardus Eldredge, late captain, 14th U. S. Inf.; \$25 to the widow of John S. Woolson, late assistant paymaster, U. S. N.; and \$40 to Alexander N. Shipley, late captain and A. Q. M., U. S. N.; Also S. 4039, to establish a Branch Soldier's Home at Denver, Colo.

The Senate has agreed to the following resolution by Mr. Tillman: "That the Secretary of Navy be directed to send to the Senate report of all experiments with the Gathmann torpedo shell and gun.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported with amendments S. 3422, to adjust and equalize the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy; and S. 2172, authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, as an Admiral on the retired list of the Navy.

Senator Platt of New York has submitted an amendment authorizing the appointment of two additional engineers to the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, intended to be proposed to the naval appropriation bill.

Senator Pettigrew has presented a memorial from the Union Veterans' Union of the United States, remonstrating against the promotion of the Adjutant-General of the Army to the rank of Major-General. Among the objections it offers are that it appears invidious to increase the rank of the Adjutant-General, without increasing the rank of the heads of the other staff officers of the War Department, and is a reflection upon the efficiency of the Adjutant-General's office of the civil war, when we had an army of more than 2,000,000 men.

A resolution in favor of the Boers, introduced by Mr. Teller, caused a great deal of discussion in the Senate. The resolution has been laid on the table for the present.

A bill giving the widow of the late Major-Gen. Henry W. Lawton a pension of \$50 per month has been favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Pensions.

The House has passed S. 1477, in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890. The bill gives discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days during the war of the Rebellion, and who are unable to support themselves, from \$6 to \$8 a month according to the degree of disability. Rank is not to be considered. Officers' widows whose income does not exceed \$250 a year, and who have no means of support but their daily labor, or who have children under 16, are to receive \$8 a month and \$2 a month for each child until it reaches 16; or in case it is insane, idiotic or otherwise physically helpless, until it dies. The former limit of income was \$96.

The House has passed H. R. 2824, to pay certain judgments against Capt. John C. Bates and Lieut. Jonathan A. Yeckley, for acts done by them under orders of their superior officers.

The House on May 5 appointed Mr. Hull, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Jett as conferees on the Army appropriation bill, returned from the Senate with amendments. The Senate has insisted on its amendments and appointed Senator Hawley, Sewell and Cockrell as conferees.

The House on May 5 non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the fortifications bill and appointed Congressmen Hemenway, Pugh and McRae as conferees. The Senate insisted on its amendments and appointed Senators Perkins, Warren and Pettigrew.

The House has appointed conferees on its amendments to S. 207 and S. 2650, granting increase of pension to Margaret E. Van Horn and Katherine Taylor Dodge, which were disagreed to by the Senate. It has come to an agreement with the Senate on S. 1905 and S. 1906, granting increase in pension to Lillian and to Agnes K. Capron.

The House on May 7, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 133 to 9, passed the bill to increase the appropriation for the National Guard from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. Mr. Hay, in discussing the bill, said the war with Spain demonstrated that the future of the National Guard was of vital importance to the country.

The House has laid over without prejudice H. R. 1005, for the relief of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon-General Sternberg asks Congress to include in the appropriation for the Medical Department an allowance for expressage on medical supplies, the Auditor having questioned the propriety of such expenditures as heretofore made.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to Congress a report on the surveys made of our recently acquired islands.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported with amendments H. R. 6490, granting a pension to Martha E. Horn, widow of Col. John W. Horn, deceased.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill as it passed the Senate, besides the usual appropriations, provides \$450,000 for military telegraph and cable lines in Alaska, and forbids foreign corporations from establishing such lines there.

The proviso "that length of service pay of all officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the provisional Army shall be paid on their rank in the Regular Army" was stricken out. The pay of three clerks at Department and Army headquarters was increased to \$1,800, and that of six to \$1,600; \$4,201 was appropriated for the traveling expenses, etc., of 218 contract nurses; \$5,000 for a library building at Manila and the pay of a librarian; \$20,000 for the Army War College; \$133,000 for the pay of 90 paymasters' clerks at the rate of \$1,800 for those of fifteen years' service, \$1,600 for those of ten years' service, \$1,500 for those of five years' service; others to have \$1,400.

The mileage clause is amended so as to exclude sleeping and parlor car accommodations from transportation which is to be charged against the officer at the rate of three cents per mile, instead of the use of the through ticket, and four cents where the travel is over land-aided roads. Actual expenses are to be paid for sea travel to or from our island possessions. Officers and men discharged except for an offense are to receive four cents a mile to their homes, or actual expenses when the travel is by sea from our island possessions.

This clause was stricken from the bill: "For additional pay for increased rank when in command by competent authority, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this sum shall be used for pay of officers assigned to higher command than their rank in the Army, unless such assignment is to fill a vacancy existing in the grade to which such officer shall be assigned."

\$100,000 is made immediately available for military roads and bridges in Alaska.

The act of January 12, 1890, granting extra pay to U. S. Volunteers, was extended to "all officers, acting assistant surgeons, and enlisted men of volunteer organizations who have served honestly and faithfully in the Volunteer Army of the United States during the war with Spain and have been honorably discharged prior to January 12, 1890, with their organizations without furlough, or by reason of their services being no longer required, or at any time by reason of wounds received, or disability contracted in the service and in the line of duty, and who have not received the extra pay granted in said Act or in subsequent Acts of Congress supplemental thereto."

The following proviso was added: "That all allotments of pay of enlisted men of the United States Army, under section 16 of Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, that have been or shall be paid to the designated allottees after the expiration of one month subsequent to the month in which said allotments accrued shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer who has made or shall make such payment: Provided, That said disbursing officer shall before making payment of said allotments, use, or shall have used, due diligence in obtaining and making use of all information that may have been received in the War Department relative to the grantors of the allotments: And provided further, That if an erroneous payment is made because of the failure of an officer responsible for such report, to report, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War, the death of a grantor or any fact which renders the allotment not payable, then the amount of such erroneous payment shall be collected by the Paymaster-General from the officer who fails to make such report, if such collection is practicable."

The bill provides that hereafter the regimental sergeant-majors and regimental quartermaster-sergeants of artillery and infantry shall have the same pay and allowances as the regimental sergeant-majors and regimental quartermaster-sergeants of cavalry.

And that hereafter in computing length of service for retirement, credit shall be given the soldier for double the time of his actual service in Porto Rico, or in the Philippine Islands.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1920: To establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park in the State of Virginia.

S. 3422—Mr. Penrose: To equalize the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy. That all officers of the Navy with creditable records who served during the civil war, and who were placed on the retired list prior to March 1, 1890, shall be advanced on the retired list from said date to the rank of the next higher grade; and officers who shall be retired from the positions of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department by reason of age or length of service shall have the rank of Rear Admiral. Sec. 2. That all commissioned officers of the Navy with creditable records who served during the civil war and who were placed on the retired list prior to June 30, 1890, shall receive the same pay from said date as the officers of the Navy of the same rank who have been retired since June 30, 1890, but nothing herein shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy.

S. 4612—Mr. Bate: For the relief of parties for property taken from them by the military forces of the United States.

S. 4614—Mr. Bate: To make Lieut.-Comdr. Arthur P. Osborn a commander on the retired list.

H. R. 11242—Mr. Driggs: For the relief of sick and wounded officers of the Army.

H. R. 11243 and H. R. 11244—Mr. De Graffenreid: Providing for the appointment of cadets to Annapolis Naval Academy, and to the Military Academy at West Point, from the Indian Territory.

H. R. 11282—Mr. Gardner: To extend the privileges of section 1226, Revised Statutes, to all officers who served during the war with Spain and in the campaign in the Philippine Islands as volunteers in the Army; entitles them to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission.

H. R. 11321: Granting an increase of pension to Harriet V. Gridley, widow of the late Charles V. Gridley, captain, U. S. N.

H. R. 11333—Mr. Moody: For the relief of Maj. Francis S. Dodge, paymaster, U. S. A.

H. R. 11355—Mr. Russell: Providing for the construction and equipment of a steam revenue cutter, for service in Long Island Sound and adjacent waters.

H. R. 11358—Mr. Mahon: Authorizing monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to commemorate the valorous deeds of certain regiments and batteries of the United States Army.

H. R. 10460—Amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill proposed by Mr. Platt of New York: That in view of the increasing number of isolated coaling and naval stations, and of the importance of fortifying the same as soon as practicable, as well as equipping them with necessary appliances, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two experts on fortification work to the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, the said appointments to be made from graduates in civil life who completed the four years' course at the United States Naval Academy "with credit," and who have been working with the Engineers of the Army on the coast defenses of the United States and on general engineering; and the said Civil Engineer Corps is hereby enlarged by two members for the purpose of making said appointments; the said graduates to take rank according to the dates of their graduation.

FORTIFICATION BILL PASSES SENATE.

The Senate on May 4 passed the fortifications appropriation bill, H. R. 9711. As reported to the Senate, the bill carried \$7,733,628, an increase of \$640,140 over the House bill. The following additions and amendments by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to: Appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of land on Cushings Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, to be used to erect additional batteries and for buildings for the troops, as soon as valid title has been acquired by the United States.

Appropriating \$135,000 on the same conditions for the purchase of suitable building sites, and improvements and leases thereon, necessary to properly provide for the garrison at Sullivan's Island, Charleston, S. C.

Making immediately available \$150,000 appropriated for construction of a sea wall and for necessary filling in at the reservation at Fort Caswell, N. C.

Appropriating \$115,140 to be immediately available for completing the equipment of field and siege batteries now in service, and for fully equipping four additional siege batteries according to the requirements of general orders of the War Department under date of Feb. 24, 1900.

Providing that the expenditure of the \$100,000 appropriated for purchase and test of arms, explosives, etc., "shall be made by the several bureaus of the War Department heretofore having jurisdiction of the same, or by the board itself, as may be approved by the Secretary of War."

Appropriating \$40,000 to enable A. H. Emery to complete the 12-inch elevating carriage he is constructing for the Government, extending time of completion, etc.

Appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of exclusive patent rights in the Isham high-explosive shell and the explosive "thorite."

Providing for partial payment, not to exceed 80 per cent., under the contracts now existing with the War Department for the purchase and erection of pneumatic dynamite guns, carriages, etc.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The appropriation for the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the House sundry civil appropriation bill, which included in its terms the survey "of coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States," revived the controversy between the Navy and the Coast and Geodetic Survey over ocean surveys, which was waged during the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon evoked applause, largely from the Democrats, by asserting that the use of naval officers in civil pursuits was militarism and that he was opposed to militarism. The proposition submitted by Mr. Dayton to strike out the words "and of coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States," which would give the Navy control of the surveys thereof, was rejected with but two or three opposing votes. Mr. Moody, during the debate, asked: "Why in the name of common sense does the Navy, already short nearly 1,500 officers of its proper quota, want to undertake this new work, except that it is to provide a haven of refuge for the officers who prefer that kind of work?"

Mr. Dayton: "Simply because these officers are aboard the vessels; they are in the Philippines already and can do this work in connection with their other duties right along."

Mr. Moody said he believed without doubt our Navy has the best educated and most efficient officers in the world. But that there is room for some criticism is shown by a statement made to him by an accomplished Naval officer, of a family distinguished in our service in more than one generation. This officer said to Mr. Moody: "There is one respect in which we fall behind the officers of some of the Navies of the world, and notably the officers of the English Navy; and that is this: We spend too much time away from our proper naval duties."

Mr. Wheeler called attention to a record showing that from January 1, 1900, the Coast and Geodetic Survey has made five maps, and according to the best evidence accessible three of the five are declared to be absolutely worthless. The Navy in the same period made 35 maps. He asked further whether the House knew that "there are between 700 and 800 officers on shore leave now who ought to be sent out of the Department and put on board ship and sent to sea?"

Other items of interest in the sundry civil bill are: \$70,000 for surveys of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and outlying islands under jurisdiction of the U. S.; not more than \$25,000 of the amount to be for islands.

\$50,000 for magnetic observations, establishing meridian lines, etc.

\$60,000 for rebuilding and refitting the steamer *Bache*, and \$20,000 for purchase of one small steamer, both for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The second of these two items was ruled out as new legislation.

\$25,000 for reindeer stations in Alaska, to instruct the natives in the care and management of reindeer. By an amendment part of this sum was made available for an attempt to capture and domesticate the native caribou.

\$15,000 for caring for and operating the U. S. testing machines at Watertown Arsenal.

\$1,000,000 for buildings at, and enlargement of, military posts, and for barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with the adopted project of seacoast defence. For the latter project not over \$100,000 to be spent at a one-battery post, and 50,000 additional for each additional battery. An amendment was agreed to allowing "\$1,200 per man for each man required for one relief to man the guns at the post up to 83 men; beyond this number \$600 per man."

An appropriation of \$200 for purchase of 40 acres of land for camping ground by the troops from Fort Brady, Mich., while engaged in target practice, was objected to and struck out on a point of order.

Owing to the urgent recommendations made by Gen. Miles that no additional appointments be made from civil life to the Regular Army, it is the intention of the War Department to fill, if possible, all of the vacancies which will exist in the grade of 2d lieutenant from, first, the Military Academy, and then from the ranks. On or about the 1st of June a competitive examination will be given at each of the military department headquarters to enlisted men eligible for promotion to the rank of 2d lieutenant. There will be no preliminary examination held for the vacancies. Notwithstanding this decision on the part of the War Department, it may develop that in order to completely fill all of the vacancies a few additional civilians will have to be appointed. This, however, will only be resorted to in case of the most urgent necessity, and in any event no further appointments will be made until July or August.

RESTORING RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS TO DUTY.

The following important communication has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Senate and House Naval Committees:

"May 9, 1900.

"Sir: The Department has received the committee's letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of the bill to 'restore retired officers of the Navy to the active list,' and in response to the request for an expression of its views with respect to the measure, has the honor to submit the following statement:

"On the 20th of March last, report was made to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate with respect to S. 3566, 'providing for restoration to the active list of the Navy heretofore retired for disabilities incurred in line of duty,' a measure precisely the same in terms as H. R. 9683. In that report the following statements were made:

"In the opinion of the Department when an officer on the retired list, who was placed there for disabilities incurred in the line of duty, recovers his health, he should, if in other respects desirable, be restored to the active list, in order that the Government may receive the benefit of his services. A difficulty presented by this course however, is the determination on the place of the navy list to which a man so restored to active duty shall be assigned, since to put him in the place which he would have occupied had he remained in active service would appear to be an injustice to those who have performed their duty and acquired experience in their profession during the period of his absence. On the other hand, if given the actual place which he held when he left the service it would make him in some cases very much junior to officers who were his juniors when he was retired.

"The present measure, since it provides that officers so restored shall be carried as additional to the number of each grade to which they may be appointed, or thereafter, at any time promoted, appears to meet these objections, and in its present form is deemed by the Department to be unobjectionable, subject, however, to the following suggestions:

"It is noted first that an officer of a low grade, for instance, an ensign, retired as such, might, under this provision, enter the active service as lieutenant-commander, which would be an excessive promotion with little experience or service. Again, the attention of the committee is invited to certain matters in connection with this bill which, though not of present or of prospective moment and important to be considered. Among these is the probability that amendments will be suggested in the interests of the many individual cases which exist of all grades—for instance, to raise the limit of rank for re-entering the service, to the effect that officers may be restored with the rank of commander, or captain, after many years' absence from the activities of the Navy; and for instance again, to have the bill apply to persons who have resigned from the service years ago, and now desire to return to its privileges. It would appear that the whole question including all these considerations should be taken under advisement by the committee at this time.

"As perhaps the most satisfactory method of disposing of this entire question, the Department is inclined to the opinion that the matter of restoration to the naval service in the cases contemplated by the proposed measure, should be passed upon by a board of officers similar in composition to that by which the officer whose case is under consideration was retired. Such a board should be composed of three officers of the corps to which the applicant belongs and senior to him in rank, and two medical officers, and it should be made their duty to determine the moral, professional, mental and physical qualifications of the applicant, the medical members of the board participating in the mental and physical examination only. It should further be the duty of the board to determine the place to which any officer recommended for restoration to the Navy shall be assigned, and in reaching a conclusion on this point, the board should take into consideration the circumstances of each particular case, including the reasons for retirement and the length of time the applicant has been on the retired list.

"Upon further consideration of the matter it is concluded that in view of the need of additional officers for active service in the Navy it would be well to enlarge the scope of the proposed enactment, so as to authorize the reinstatement of officers who resigned from the service in a state of honor, as well as those discharged pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 5, 1882. The attention of the committee is accordingly invited to the enclosed draft of a bill 'to restore to the active list of the Navy certain retired and late officers.' In this draft changes from that transmitted to the Senate Committee March 20, 1900, have been made as follows: The title has been changed to accord with the new subject matter introduced; a clause has been inserted in section 4 subjecting the report of the board to approval by the secretary, and section 5 has been added.

"It is believed that guarded as the provisions in section 5 are, they are free from features prejudicial to the service, and will doubtless operate to place in the Navy a number of men especially qualified for duty at a time when the services of additional officers are urgently needed."

The substitute bill sent to the committee is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc.: That any officer of the Navy retired from active service for disabilities incurred in the line of duty may be restored to the active list of the Navy provided, that his physical, mental, moral and professional qualifications shall be approved by a board of officers, which shall consist of five members, three of whom, when practicable, shall be selected from the same corps as the candidate and two from the Medical Corps of the Navy, and a recorder; the members other than those of the Medical Corps to be senior in rank to the officer to be examined, and such examination shall be made under the following heads: First, physical and mental qualifications; second, moral and professional qualifications.

"Section 2. That the medical members of the board shall each personally examine the candidate as to his physical and mental condition, and also the medical record as furnished by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the proceedings of the retiring board in his case, and shall certify to such examination as has been made and that the candidate is or is not physically and mentally qualified for the performance of active duties. Should the candidate be found by the full board to be disqualified for active service, physically and mentally, or both, it will conclude the examination by so reporting; and for the purpose of this inquiry the proceedings of the board shall conform to those of the retiring board, and officers so found to be disqualified for active service, physically or mentally, or both, shall not be examined under the second head.

"Section 3. That should the candidate be found by the full board to be mentally and physically disqualified for the performance of active duties, the examination shall proceed under the second head, the medical officers of the board being excused from further attendance upon the sessions thereof during such examinations.

"Section 4. In determining whether it shall recommend the restoration to active service of any candidate, the board shall take into consideration the circumstances of each particular case, including the reason for retirement and the length of time the candidate has been on the retired list, and if it shall conclude that he should be restored to active duty, shall report his place on the list, which will be given effect if approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The following form of recommendation shall be used:

"We hereby certify that ——— has the physical, mental, moral and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties both at sea and on shore of the grade to which he is to be restored, and recommend him for restoration in the grade of ——— to take rank next after ——— in said grade.

"Provided, That no officer so restored to the active list of the Navy shall be given place, in his class, above that occupied by such officer at the date of his retirement, nor above the rank of lieutenant-commander; and officers so restored shall be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may be appointed or thereafter, at any time promoted.

"Section 5. Officers who have resigned from the regular Navy in a status of honor, or who were honorably discharged therefrom under the provisions of the act of August 5, 1882, may be restored to the service, subject to the provisions and restrictions respecting assignment to positions in the Navy list to the requirements respecting examinations, hereinbefore contained."

Adjutant-Gen. Corbin has called A. Clyde Cullen to account for criminal libel, and the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia is investigating his case. Several Congressmen have been subpoenaed to testify. Cullen, who is the inventor of a rapid fire gun, has been distributing to Congress a memorial, in which he asserts that Gen. Corbin's position is merely that of a chief clerk, and that his character does not justify the promotion of its incumbent to so exalted a position as provided by the proposed legislative action. Against Gen. Corbin personally it is stated that he was charged with cowardice under fire and court-martialed, though it fails to state the fact that he was most honorably acquitted of the charge. It also alleges that he has used his influence in the office which he now occupies to blackmail officers of the Army and to secure official favors; that he has sold for valuable considerations promotions at his disposal, and that his official record disqualifies him for any promotion or recognition.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has rendered an opinion to the effect that Gen. Otis acted within his authority under the regulations in ordering the dismissal of Major George W. Kirkman, of the 49th Vol. Inf., and the three officers convicted by court martial and also sentenced to dismissal with him. This opinion is more far-reaching than might possibly be thought. It implies that the Army of the United States is at war in the Philippine Islands and gives the general commanding there the right to have final jurisdiction over court martials, ordering the dishonorable dismissal of an officer. We gave the proceedings in the case of those officers who were convicted with Major Kirkman.

A short summer cruise has been planned for some of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron. The ships which will probably take part are the New York, the Texas and the Kearsarge, in case she can be put in readiness. The squadron will first go to Newport, arriving there on or about June 6, and participate in the opening of the Naval War College. From Newport the vessels will go to Boston, Mass., in time to be present at the Bunker Hill celebration, June 17. From that city they will probably go to Portland, Maine.

A pretty naval wedding at Zabriskie Memorial Church, Newport, R. I., May 9, was that of Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, U. S. N., to Miss Cornelia S. Stockton, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College. The bride was given away by her father; Miss Helen Stockton was maid of honor, the bridesmaids were the Misses Elsie Pillsbury, Alice Macomber, Ruth Seaving and Daisy Slosson, and the ushers were Capt. Theodore H. Low, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. A. W. Hinds, U. S. N., and Messrs. Frank Traut and Herbert Stockton. A wedding breakfast and reception at the War College followed.

The Volunteer troops now serving in the Philippines will be brought home. Orders to this effect have been decided upon in the War Department, the beginning of transfer to be in next November. These troops will be mustered out upon arrival here, and their places in the Philippines taken by Regulars from Cuba and Porto Rico. General Wood informs the War Department that part of his army can be transferred from Cuba to the Philippines after the elections. The War Department is preparing amendments to the Army Reorganization bill to keep the Regular Army at its present size, 65,000, indefinitely. It is believed the amendment can be passed.

The War Department has prepared an elaborate argument against the passage of the anti-canteen bill which was introduced in the House some time ago. Besides the report on this bill prepared in Washington the Adjutant General has called upon General Merritt for a report on the proposed measure. The reports will be sent to the House Committee on Military Affairs and will doubtless enter into the report made upon the bill.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were sent to the Senate on May 4: 1st Lieut. William C. De Hart, of New Jersey, to be captain, in place of Calvin L. Hooper, deceased.

2d Lieut. Andrew J. Henderson, of the District of Columbia, to be a 1st lieutenant, to succeed William C. De Hart, promoted.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Cairnes, of Maryland, to be a second lieutenant, to succeed Andrew J. Henderson, promoted.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate May 8: 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Henderson, District of Columbia, to be a 1st lieutenant.

3d Lieut. Charles W. Cairnes, of Maryland, to be a 2d lieutenant.

3d Lieut. J. H. Crozier, granted thirty days' leave from May 15.

3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Chief Engineer H. C. Barrows, granted ten days' extension of leave.

MAY 4.—2d Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant, granted ten days' extension of leave.

MAY 5.—2d Asst. Engineer F. G. Snyder, detached from the Onondago to the Manning.

MAY 8.—1st Lieut. P. N. Dunwoodie, granted fifteen days' temporary leave of absence.

2d Asst. Engineer S. N. Rock, granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, 5th Art., joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty on May 8.

Sanford E. Dole has been appointed by the President Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., quietly assumed command of the Department of the East May 10.

Major Frank P. Gross, U. S. A., retired, is very ill at his home, 2311 Fourteenth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Charles C. Bates, U. S. A., recently made a trip through the Island of Mindanao, going there on the gunboat Manila.

Gen. Edward Pearson, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Pearson will pass the coming summer at Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Major Borden, 5th Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Borden are passing a few weeks at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Pike Graham, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Graham have decided to go to Jamestown, Rhode Island, for the coming summer.

Mrs. Sartoris and Miss Vivian Sartoris will pass the summer at Richfield Springs. Mrs. U. S. Grant will also be with them for the summer.

Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week from a visit to friends at 4921 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. William L. Scott, son of Major Douglass Scott, U. S. A., has taken a cottage at Garrett Park, Maryland, where his family will pass the summer.

Gen. John Watts Kearney, who has passed the winter in Washington, D. C., will sail early in July for Europe with his family, where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Katharine F. B. Price, wife of Lieut. Price, U. S. Navy, and eldest daughter of George W. and Mary I. Banks, died on May 8 in Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. Allen, chief signal officer of the 8th Army Corps, has cabled for more men. He desires fifty additional operators and also a large quantity of supplies.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Kooper, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Kooper are now living at 1644 Twenty-first street N. W., Washington, D. C. Their young daughter is with them.

Miss Florence Lucille Ricketts, who was married April 24 to Mr. John F. Brice, is a niece of the late Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. A. Mr. Brice is the son of the late Senator Brice.

Gen. MacArthur has appointed Lieut.-Col. Crowder Military Secretary and Major Robert Brown as assistant. The Military School will have specific duties in regard to civil administration.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Helen Marguerite O'Kane, daughter of the late Capt. James O'Kane, U. S. N., to Meyers Clarke Conwell, of New York, formerly of Baltimore.

The death is announced at San Francisco, California, May 6, of Valeria Blaney Elliott, daughter of the late Major George Blaney, Corps Engineers, U. S. A., and widow of Gen. W. L. Elliott, 1st U. S. Cav.

Mr. C. D. Gurley, of 71 Wall street, New York, has been appointed Secretary of the Executive Department of the National Rough Rider Military Encampment, to be established at Shenandoah valley, Colorado.

Lieut.-Col. S. F. Elliot, lately commanding the Marine Barracks at the Naval Station, Cavite, has been invalided home, having left Manila on April 1 on the Sherman. Major Kelton has succeeded him at Cavite.

Mrs. Cass and Mrs. Wallace, who have passed the winter with Mrs. J. J. Almy, have gone to Netherwood, New Jersey, for the summer. Mrs. Wallace is the widow of the late Capt. Henry Wallace, U. S. A.

Col. Andrews, U. S. A., and Mrs. Andrews have as their guest Miss Battles. The latter is a niece of Mrs. Andrews, and has passed several winters at 2400 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., the home of Mrs. Andrews.

Gen. E. S. Bragg, a distinguished general officer during the civil war, and former member of Congress from Wisconsin, is lying at his home in Fond du Lac, suffering from a broken leg and internal injuries. His horse fell upon him.

The people of St. Paul and Minneapolis are raising a fund to pay off a mortgage on the home of Mrs. M. C. Wilkinson, whose husband, Major Wilkinson, was killed in the Indian outbreak at Leech Lake, Minn., in October, 1898.

Major Alfred B. Taylor, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Taylor, who have passed the winter at 1823 I street N. W., Washington, D. C., will leave the 1st of June for the coast of Massachusetts, where they will remain during the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Bentson, U. S. A., retired, will return from their three years' trip around the world on the Holland-American steamer Staatendam on June 8, intending to stay in the East some months before returning to California.

Col. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wheeler are passing a short time in Washington, D. C. Col. Wheeler is much interested in the new buildings of his post, and came East to consult the officials at the War Department in regard to them.

Senor Raymundo Melliza, president of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, Manila, resigned on May 4. He gave as his reason that he was in poor health and that his business required his attention. Before sailing for the United States Gen. Otis thanked Judge Melliza for his distinguished services.

Mr. Richard Storrs Willis, who died last week in Detroit, was the father of Mrs. W. H. Emory, Mrs. Aaron Ward and Mrs. John Brodhead, all the wives of naval officers. Mr. Brodhead resigned soon after his marriage and is now with his family living in Detroit.

Mrs. Story, wife of Major John Patten Story, U. S. A., will give a 5 o'clock tea on May 12 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Patten Story, Jr., at the County Club, just out of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Story have passed their honeymoon at the country home of Mrs. Story, near Annapolis, Maryland.

A Norfolk correspondent says: "Captain Wise's silver wedding is to take place May 16 next. Captain and Mrs. W. C. Wise will receive on board the Franklin from 8 until 12 P. M., on that date. Invitations are out for a large number of friends.

Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. Navy, Commandant, U. S. Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, on April 17, conducted the ceremony of hoisting the American flag as symbolical of the protectorate of the United States over that island and the adjacent islands, together with the Island of Manua.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. G. H. Knox, 7th Inf., lately at San Carlos, has had his leave extended one month.

Secretary of War Root has recovered from the grip and resumed duty at the War Department.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford sailed from New York this week for England on the steamship New York.

Capt. H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cav., is a recent arrival at Seattle, Washington, for duty on Gen. Randall's staff.

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, U. S. A., returned to St. Louis, Mo., this week from a pleasant visit to Washington, D.

Capt. George S. Young, Q. M., 7th Inf., lately in Detroit, is a recent arrival at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Col. Robt. Craig, U. S. A., and family, now at the Woolley Inn, near Washington, D. C., will shortly go to Nantucket, Mass.

The Marquise Clara Lauza, daughter of the late Gen. William D. Hammond, U. S. Army, is a recent guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Commodore J. H. Gillis, U. S. N., retired, has removed from Washington to Delhi, Delaware Co., New York, which will be his permanent residence.

Gen. A. E. Bates, Major H. S. Kilbourne and Major J. M. Carson, lately in San Francisco examining the transport Missouri, are now in Seattle.

Capt. H. L. Jackson and Lieut. G. L. Townsend, 1st Inf., lately in the United States on short leave from Cuba, were expected to return this week.

Major C. H. Murray, Insp.-Gen., U. S. V., (Capt. 4th Cav.) left Manila May 5 for the U. S. on sick leave, on the same transport as Major-Gen. Otis, the Meade.

Mrs. Cornelia Mason, widow of Gen. John Sanford Mason, U. S. A., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McWalters, at 112 East 17th street, New York.

Col. G. H. Burton, Insp.-Gen., U. S. A., left Havana May 6 for Fort Monroe on the transport Ingalls, en route to Washington, D. C., for consultation at the War Department.

Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., Fort Hamilton, has been called to Washington, D. C. by the illness of his mother, who resides at 661 South Carolina avenue, S. E., that city.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The favorite wife of the Shah of Persia, a beautiful Circassian, will accompany him during his forthcoming tour in Europe, disguised in male attire."

Major-Gen. John R. Brooke is temporarily stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, but will soon occupy the quarters at Governor's Island recently vacated by Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt.

Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Mrs. Merritt and Mrs. Norman Williams, mother of the latter, took temporary quarters this week at the Holland House, New York, prior to sailing for Europe.

Mr. Jefferson Seligman of New York has presented to the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C., a portrait of Gen. U. S. Grant, painted by A. Muller Ury. Senator Dewey made the presentation in a felicitous address.

Capt. Willard H. Bronson, U. S. N., is on duty in Philadelphia in connection with fitting the battleship Alabama for sea, and it is supposed that he will command this fine ship when she is commissioned for sea service.

Among the recently announced Naval promotions is noted that of Comdr. J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., who has been advanced from that rank to the rank of captain. Capt. Dayton is now in command of the Naval station at San Juan, P. R.

Lieut.-Comdr. R. H. Galt, U. S. N., has been invalided home from the Asiatic station, and after a brief rest for recuperation at the Mare Island Naval Hospital has been granted three months' sick leave and is now residing in Williamsburg, Va.

Winston H. Cranberry, 28 years of age, whose father is one of the oldest Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, and resides at Ashland, Va., recently enlisted in the U. S. Cav. in Cincinnati. He was a member of Virginia Volunteers in the Spanish-American war.

Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, U. S. N., assumed command of the captured gunboat Isla de Cuba some time since, and is now serving around the island of Luzon in the maintenance of the strict blockade made necessary by the continued action of the insurgents of the island.

Last November preliminary steps were taken by a number of Californians to organize an American library in Manila, and Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of Col. C. K. Greenleaf, U. S. A., was appointed its director. The idea originated with the late Col. J. D. Milley, and it is now proposed to dedicate a department in it to his memory.

Army officers lately visiting in New York are Major-Gen. J. R. Brooke, Lieut. J. R. Procter, Waldorf-Astoria; Capt. C. H. McKinstry, Capt. H. L. Jackson, Capt. J. P. Thompson, Lieut. G. L. Townsend, Grand Hotel; Major D. C. Poole, Lieut. E. A. Roche, Murray Hill.

A very large number of friends of Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Tate will be rejoiced to hear that Mrs. Tate and Master Joe Tate have arrived at Fort Ethan Allen. They are guests of Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Wessels. Capt. Tate, in command of Troop E, 3d Cav., is at present stationed at Vigan, Province of Luzon, P. I.—Burlington, Vt., Free Press.

1st Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. M. C., has been detailed as the officer commanding the Marine Guard on board the Newark, and will probably be the Fleet Marine Officer of the second squadron, of which Rear Admiral Kempf is the Commander-in-Chief. Lieut. Butler is a son of the well known Congressman from Pennsylvania whose efforts in behalf of the Personnel bill had so much influence in its success.

Col. Percival C. Pope, U. S. M. C., who was invalided from the Philippines some months since, has been under treatment at the Hot Springs of Arkansas for some time past, but is now so far recovered that he will probably assume duty at one of the eastern Navy Yards in a short time. He arrived last week in Richmond, Va., en route from Hot Springs, accompanied by Mrs. Pope, and will remain a short time in Richmond at 614 West Franklin street visiting his son, who is in business in that city.

Lieut.-Col. R. M. O'Reilly, Dept. Surgeon-General, on duty at Fort Monroe is the subject of praise by the Chicago "Record," which says: "He has been very successful in the treatment of soldiers who have returned from Cuba and the Philippine Islands saturated with malarial poison. Several officers who suffered from fevers during the Santiago campaign have had periodical returns of those complaints. They come about once in three or four months, each time with increasing severity, but Dr. O'Reilly, with simple treatment, has given most of them permanent relief."

Secretary of War Root has been suffering this week from a slight attack of grip.

Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 4th Art., rejoined at Fort Mott, N. J., May 5th from a short leave.

Major C. L. Heilmann, Surg., U. S. A., lately in San Francisco, is now en route to the Philippines.

Mrs. O. M. Poe and Miss Poe are now at Coburg, Canada, where General Poe built a house some years ago.

Lieut. Powell Clayton, 5th Cav., military attache at the City of Mexico, will spend a portion of the summer abroad.

Mrs. Henry, widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, is in Washington, D. C., for a short visit at 912 19th street N. W.

The Governor of Alabama has decided to order a special election for a successor to Gen. Joseph Wheeler in Congress.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., commandant of Fort Preble, Me., was a visitor this week at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. J. R. Procter, Jr., 5th Art. is a recent arrival at Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty with Capt. John McClellan's battery.

Capt. F. W. Sladen and Lieut. D. S. Stanley, aides to Major-Gen. Otis, are on their way to the U. S. from Manila with the General.

Mr. Ridley Watts, son of Lieut. William Watts, U. S. N., will be married May 24 at Morristown, N. J., to Miss Gertrude von E. Hay.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., on a few weeks' leave with his family, is expected to join at Fort Barrancas, Fla., about the middle of May.

Lieut. Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., stationed at Sandy Hook, was married May 1, at Navesink, N. J., to Miss Alice Ingraham Mayo.

Col. William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., retired, is likely to make his permanent residence at Denver, Col., as the climate agrees with his health.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Van Vliet left Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, May 1, for their summer home at Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

Capt. Kannenberg, who is charged with having committed a number of cruel deeds in German East Africa, arrived at Berlin, Germany, April 20, to be tried by court martial.

Major-General Miles and the other members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications visited Sandy Hook this week and witnessed some interesting tests with sub-calibre guns.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., who has been on a tour of inspection of artillery posts and a recent visitor at Nashotah, Wis., arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., May 8, for duty at that post.

The Holland Dames of the New Netherlands have petitioned Congress that "The Star-Spangled Banner" be made the National hymn, and that the golden rod be selected and recognized as the National flower.

During a stop made by the Prince and Princess de Broglie at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, P. I., they were the guests at dinner of Col. James S. Pettit, 31st Vol. Inf., who also dined with them aboard their yacht.

Capt. H. C. Gordon, 47th U. S. V., whose recent gallantry in the Philippines was reported in the press dispatches, is a son of Col. David Stewart Gordon, U. S. A., retired, of 1760 Q street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Robt. E. Impey, U. S. N., is at present stationed in command of the Key West Naval Station, but will probably be relieved before the end of June on account of his application for retirement under the provisions of the personnel law.

The case of Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art., who has been absent without leave for some time past is exciting a good deal of attention as he has been a valuable officer for several years. Financial difficulties are said to be the cause, and it is thought he has gone abroad.

Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring, U. S. N., late engineer-in-chief of the Navy, resides in South Boston, Mass., his address being No. 24 Thomas Park. Earlier in the season it had been Capt. Loring's intention to make an extended trip abroad during the Paris Exposition, but business matters added to family reasons have made a change of plan necessary.

That was indeed a pleasing duty the commanding officer of Fort Warren had recently to do when he transmitted to Capt. E. T. Brown, 7th Art., the silver medal of the Massachusetts Humane Society awarded to the captain by that society in recognition of his noble and successful efforts in the saving of life on the occasion of the sinking of the Government steamer Resolute in Boston harbor on the night of January 3d.

Lieut.-Comdr. Martin E. Hall, U. S. N., has assumed command of the U. S. S. Culgoa, Manila, and has expressed himself as much pleased with the detail. The trips which the Culgoa makes at frequent intervals to Australia are of much interest, and incidentally the Navy Department is acquiring a mass of valuable information from the meteorological observations made by the navigator of the Culgoa during the voyages to and from the colonies of Great Britain.

Col. W. J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has at length been retired from active service after an efficient military career dating from 1863, in which year he served for a few months as Sergeant, Co. D, 33d Penna. Inf., being then very young. He entered West Point in 1864, was graduated in 1868, promoted to the cavalry in which he rendered gallant service until 1885, when he was transferred to the Adjutant-General's Dept. He is still comparatively a young man, having been born June 29, 1847.

Capt. D. E. McCarthy, Asst. Quartermaster, a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth, is quoted as saying: "If the plans recommended by the board of Army officers for the enlargement of Fort Leavenworth and approved by the War Department are carried out, and I have the best of reasons to believe that this is the intention of the Secretary of War, the Fort Leavenworth military reservation will, within the next three years, have within its limits the greatest military establishment of the world."

The officers of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion are Comdr., Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N.; Senior Vice, Gen. Ellis Spear, U. S. V.; Junior Vice, Col. George L. Andrews, U. S. A.; Recorder, Major William P. Huxford, U. S. A. (12th reelection); Registrar, Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, U. S. N.; Treasurer, Lieut. William B. Thompson, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Major William S. Patten, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Chaplain James H. Bradford, U. S. V. Council A. Asst. Paym. Frank W. Hackett, late U. S. N. Major William L. Kenly, U. S. V.; Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A.; Col. Felix A. Reeve, U. S. V.; Capt. Frederick W. Mitchell, U. S. V.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen, 7th Art., rejoined at Fort Greble, R. I., May 4, from a visit to New Bedford, Mass.

Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week from a short leave of absence.

Lieut. W. F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art., rejoined this week at Egmont Key, Fla., from a short visit to Key West.

Major J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., en route to join his regiment in Cuba.

Lieut. Edwin Landru, 6th Art., left Fort Caswell, N. C., this week on leave, leaving Lieut. Percy C. Bishop in command.

Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, retired, lives in Washington most of the year and enjoys being in touch with naval affairs at the capitol.

Lieut. P. C. Hains, Jr., 7th Art., and bride, now on a short wedding tour, are expected to join at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., next week.

Thomas Richardson, an American, has been arrested for alleged complicity in the blowing up of the Begbie cartridge factory at Johannesburg.

Comdr. Jas. D. Graham, U. S. N., retired, resides in New York City, his address being at present in care of C. W. Zaring, No. 20 Broad street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jeannette McCook, daughter of Gen. A. McD. McCook, to Mr. G. Thomas Dunlop, of Washington, D. C.

Capt. D. H. Boughton and Lieuts. E. L. Phillips and Godwin Ordway, 3d Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer early in the week from a pleasant trip to St. Asaph, Va.

Pay Director George E. Hendee, U. S. N., is performing the double duty of paymaster of the Boston Navy Yard, and is also the general storekeeper at the same place.

Comdr. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., is the light-house inspector for the second district, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. The office of the inspector is in the Post-office building.

Major-Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., and personal staff are now well on their way to the United States on the transport Meade. A hearty reception awaits this distinguished General.

Mrs. Pettit, wife of Col. James S. Pettit, 31st Vol. Inf., with her two children and Miss Sartoris, is making a tour of Southern Germany, and expects to return to this country about the end of May.

The Army and Navy Aid Society has secured the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, for a benefit May 29, for the soldiers who volunteered during our war with Spain, and for our soldiers fighting in the Philippines.

Paymaster John R. Martin, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the accounts of the men and officers doing duty on the Minneapolis and Columbia, and at the same time is the paymaster of the Navy Yard and of the U. S. R. S. Richmond at that station.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. Webster and their daughter Winifred will go to The Island House, Mackinac Island, Mich., about June 15. Until then they will divide their time between Trenton, N. J., New York City and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

At the Alan Woods Iron Works, Conshohocken, Penn., a steel girder, 10 inches thick and 3 inches wide, taken from the forward part of the Merrimac, on which Hobson made his attempt to bottle up Cervera's fleet at Santiago, is being converted in souvenirs for the Navy Department.

Admiral Dewey has presented to Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding, Regent of Sarah Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rockville, Conn., for the use of the chapter, a novel gavel, made from teakwood, taken from the port side of the flagship Olympia while under repairs at the Charleston yard.

Walter J. Coombs, a well-known college athlete, has enlisted as a private in the U. S. Marine Corps at League Island Navy Yard. Coombs is a tall, well-built man, and is twenty-two years old. He belonged to class 1901 of the University of Pennsylvania, and severed his connection in order to become a marine.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Howison, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence at No. 87 Locust Hill avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., but at present he, accompanied by his wife, is traveling on the continent. It is their intention to see all there is to be seen at Paris during the course of the Exposition, and return to America in the late fall.

A Porto Rican correspondent writes: The Porto Rican people are fond of pomp and ceremony and have been surprised at the simplicity of American methods. Gen. Davis affects more style than did Gen. Henry, but he also drives in his carriage almost unattended. When the Spanish generals appeared in public they were resplendent with gold braid and medals.

At the 93d commencement of the Maryland University of Medicine, May 1, Dr. Paul W. Greene graduated in a class that carried the highest honors of any class in the history of the institution, which is honored among the first and best medical colleges in this country. The doctor is the son of Capt. Chas. H. Greene, U. S. A., retired, late of 17th U. S. Inf.

The name of the new Boer commander is pronounced Boha, the t being silent. Gen. Louis Botha is one of the reformed burghers who have been in opposition to Kruger, who represents the ignorant Dopper class. He is a farmer, but of a fair education, has spent much time at Cape Colony and speaks English well. He commanded the Boers at Spion Kop. Many of the Reservists with Lord Roberts are desirous of settling in the Free State, and an informal committee of officers has been constituted to obtain funds to defray the cost of taking out their families.

Speaking of some of our officers in Cuba "Town Topics" says: Gen. Chaffee has charge of the disbursing of the Cuban Fund, and is a prime favorite everywhere, a grand soldier, a wise General, a firm friend. Both Cubans and Americans respect him, praise him, quote him as an honor to America. He stands between the Cubans and ourselves. He is in a position where diplomacy must meet, in various ways, the difficulties that continually arise. He cannot entertain; he cannot extend the hospitalities that, many times, he feels would help him over reefs in his dealings with the Cuban character. Gen. Humphreys is in a more independent position in regard to extending hospitalities to the Cubans. His work deals directly with the Army. It is his own fault, aided by his charming wife and daughter, that he is so popular, and he is not obliged to return what are considered the highest favors when he and his family accept the invitations which are showered upon them. Capt. Lucien Young, the commander of the Naval Station in Havana, is another favorite. He, too, has an extremely popular wife to help him in entertaining, which he does royally. Regardless of whether he can afford it, he must do credit to the Navy and the United States Government; and he does it, sharing with friends all he has. The Government already owes him a good round sum."

Mrs. J. A. Haskell has left New York City for Sea Bright, N. J.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell, U. S. N., has gone to Readville, Mass., from Boston.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., has changed his address from Washington, D. C., to 15 Francis street, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., retired, resides in the District of Columbia, his address being No. 1725 I street, Washington, D. C.

Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty on the Asiatic station, and has taken passage for that station on the last trip of the Solace.

Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th Cav., on leave from Porto Rico, is in Lexington, Ky., where he will remain until about June 15, at 235 N. Limestone street.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the launching of the torpedo boat Thornton on May 15 at the works of the W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, U. S. N., is a resident of the District of Columbia, her address being 1410 Twentieth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N., with his family, is spending an extended leave on the continent, and until further notice his address will be in care of the U. S. Consul at Nice.

Comdr. S. W. Very, U. S. N., is spending a portion of his "waiting orders" among the Newton hills of Massachusetts, his address for the time being 38 Richardson street, Newton, Mass.

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., retired, has made his permanent residence in New York City since his retirement in November, 1894, and for some time past his address has been the University Club.

Chaplain John P. Chidwick, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty on the old receiving ship Vermont, at the New York Navy Yard. Chaplain Chidwick will be remembered as one of the survivors of the ill-fated Maine.

Lieut. Albert N. Brunzell, U. S. M. C., has been assigned to temporary duty at the Norfolk Barracks during the period of instruction regarded as necessary previous to an assignment to sea duty. Lieut. Brunzell anticipates orders to Manila in the near future.

The officers of the U. S. F. C. S. Albatross, now operating on the Asiatic side of the Pacific ocean, are Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding; Lieut. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. James C. Pryor, U. S. N.; Asst. Paymaster Grey Skipwith, U. S. N.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. A. Shearman, U. S. N., is now at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., undergoing treatment for rheumatism incurred while on the Asiatic station some months since. The treatment at the Hot Springs is said to be heroic but efficient.

Col. and Mrs. W. E. Waters and their daughter, and Mrs. C. A. Murray and her daughter, have left Washington for two months. The former will visit New York, and the latter Providence, R. I., for a few weeks before going to their summer home on the coast of Maine.

Pay Director Leonard A. Frailey, U. S. N., is in charge of the general storekeeper's office at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably remain on that duty until the completion of a full tour of duty, some time in 1902. Pay Director Frailey does not retire until August 8, 1905.

Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, U. S. N., passed through Richmond, Va., last week en route to Washington, returning from duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey on the U. S. S. Buffalo. The Board found the Buffalo in good condition for the duty assigned her, and have so reported to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Kentucky friends of Lieut.-Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., have presented him with many flattering testimonials of regard and congratulation over his appointment as commandant of the Naval station at Havana, Cuba, in addition to the duties of Captain of the Port. Some years ago his native State presented the gallant Lucien with a handsome sword.

Lieut. T. C. Fenton, U. S. N., has been an assistant in the Bureau of Ordnance since July, 1898, and will probably remain there until his services are absolutely required afloat. Lieut. Fenton is looked upon as one of the foremost officers in his particular branch of Naval science, and Admiral O'Neil places much dependence on his skill and judgment in ordnance matters.

Gen. Irving Hale, late U. S. Vols., has written a letter to the manager of the "Stotsenburg Fund" of the Lincoln, Neb., "Courier" saying: "As the 1st Nebraska Regiment was part of my brigade and as I was intimately acquainted with Col. Stotsenburg and present at the engagement in which he was killed, I can testify to his excellent and heroic service throughout the campaign and gallantry in the action in which he met his death. I am very glad to have an opportunity to contribute to this fund, and enclose herewith cheque for two dollars, which amount I should like to have an opportunity to increase if your 'chain letters' do not produce a sufficient amount."

The following is a complete list of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, June, 1900, appointed by the President of the United States: Gen. Charles F. Manderson, Omaha, Neb.; Gen. Anson G. McCook, New York; Mr. Abraham C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C.; Col. William C. Church, New York; Rev. Henry M. Curtis, D. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Professor David F. Houston, Austin, Texas; Mr. Dudley Evans, Englewood, N. J. Appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate: Hon. Thomas H. Carter, Helena, Mont.; Hon. William A. Harris, Linwood, Kansas. Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives: Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens, Ohio; Hon. Marlin E. Olmsted, Harrisburg, Penn.; Hon. James L. Slayden, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., gave a large entertainment and reception at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the National Society for the Relief of Dependent Widows and Orphans of the U. S. Regular Army. Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, regent, welcomed the guests. Mrs. J. Morris Brown, secretary, introduced the speakers. General Miles made the opening address and stirred the hearts of his hearers with his strong words and high sentiments on war. "War makes men better and women nobler. War is a test of courage, of their patriotism, their fortitude and their willingness to sacrifice. . . . and yet their sufferings are not the greatest sacrifice; this is made by the gentle ones at home, who feel every pang and watch every report. When the last one comes, 'Killed on the skirmish line, shot in some serious engagement,' then it is that they take up their struggle for existence. Gentlewomen can be engaged in no better task than in giving these suf-

ferers aid and comfort. Especially is this needed for the bereaved ones of the Regular Army. These men are brave men, and they have given their all for their country, and when they fall there are few to look after their loved ones."

Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., made an appeal for all the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country to join in this great work. She said in part: "If we Daughters of the American Revolution carrying in our veins the blood of the men who fought to give us a country, neglect the plain duty of assisting the widows and orphans of men who have died to preserve the nation, then must we no longer look in proud triumph at our flag, but turn from it ashamed; its every star will be to us a burning eye of reproach; its every stripe one of scorn. But if, realizing our high opportunity and seizing it, we minister to those left as a peculiar charge upon our generous care, then may we turn in courageous confidence to that flag, whose stars will beam in lambent light as a benison upon us, whose stripes become bands of enfolding and uplifting love."

Mrs. Frederick Gooderson, of the Daughters of the Revolution, recited "The Absent-Minded Nation." Gen. Miles led the applause when Mrs. Gooderson cried: "We're fond, of course, of the Atkins lad, but others are nearer home; So start a fund on our own account—and pay, pay, pay!" The entertainment was followed by a reception.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. Edward E. Vincent, who was surgeon Civil Engineer Peary's Arctic expedition in 1893, was killed at Detroit, Mich., May 4, by collision of his bicycle with a trolley car.

The Hon. William Crownsfield Endicott, Secretary of War under President Cleveland's first administration, died at his residence in Boston May 6 of pneumonia, aged seventy-three. With him at the last were his wife and his son, William C. Endicott, Jr. The funeral will be private and the burial will be in Salem. Mr. Endicott's only daughter, the wife of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, was notified by cable of the sad event. Mr. Endicott was born in Salem, November 19, 1826, was graduated from Harvard in 1847, and after studying in the Law School, and with Nathaniel J. Lord, was admitted to the bar in 1850. Since then he has held many prominent positions and was one of the foremost men of his State. In 1850 he married Ellen, daughter of George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist.

Capt. W. C. Clark, who died in New York City, April 28, was an officer with a gallant record. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as corporal in the Seventy-ninth Highlanders and served throughout the war with them. He received several medals for bravery in many battles. On the return of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders from the war, Co. D, of which Capt. Clark was a member, became a part of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. Clark was elected captain of the company and served therein thirty-five years, and was the senior captain of the Seventy-first when he resigned several years ago on account of ill health. Capt. Clark was a member of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders' Veteran Association and of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association. The funeral services were held April 30, and the interment was held at Evergreen Cemetery. Gen. Allan Rutherford, clerk of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died April 28 in Washington, D. C., of consumption. He was born in New York in 1830, served gallantly during the Civil War as an officer of New York troops and of the Veteran Reserve Corps, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In 1860 he was appointed 1st lieutenant 44th Inf., promoted captain and resigned in 1870. He held the brevets of captain and major in the Regular Army for gallantry at the second battle of Bull Run, Va. On resignation he was appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury, which position he held until 1876.

A bronze tablet in memory of the late Col. J. J. Brereton, U. S. A., who died in the Philippines, will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies May 10 in Kirkpatrick Chapel, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Col. Brereton was formerly in command of the cadets of that institution. President Austin Scott of the college will make an address, and prominent men will assist in the exercises.

Capt. Calvin L. Hooper, Revenue Cutter Service, who died recently at Oakland, Cal., from a complication of diseases was stationed on the Pacific coast for many years and had commanded the cutters Corwin, Bear, Rush and other vessels. For several seasons he was in charge of the Bering Sea fleet. He commanded the cutter McCulloch in Manila Bay after the victory of Admiral Dewey. He was a native of Maine.

The transport Sherman from Manila arrived at San Francisco, Cal., April 30, with the bodies of 28 soldiers on board. Among this number was one commissioned officer, 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler of the 9th Inf.

Amid many public demonstrations of respect and affection the funeral of Mrs. Ella Wilson, deceased wife of Gen. J. H. Wilson, took place at Holy Trinity, Wilmington, Del., May 8. The bereaved husband, who brought the remains from Cuba, was present with his aides-de-camp, Lieuts. James H. Reeves and G. S. Turner. Other distinguished personages attended to show their sympathy and respect.

Sergeant Frederick Coleman, U. S. M. C., died April 29 at Portsmouth, N. H. He was stationed at the Naval Academy for a number of years. His remains were taken to Annapolis for interment in the country.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ARMY WIDOWS.

The National Society for the Relief of the Dependent Widows and Orphans of the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Army of the United States is organized as follows: President, General Francis V. Greene; vice-president, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt; treasurer, Wm. Redmond Cross; secretary, Mrs. Guy V. Henry. Trustees of the fund—Hon. Levi P. Morton, Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss. Depository of the fund—The Morton Trust Company, New York.

The society is composed of many organizations called branches and sections. Branches are organized when ten sections or more shall have been formed. A section consists of a president, secretary, and ten members, and must contribute to the national fund annually not less than twenty-five dollars. Contribution of children's sections not less than fifteen dollars. When ten sections are formed they shall be organized into a local branch by the election of an honorary president, president, secretary and treasurer, and a board of directors which shall consist of the section presidents. The presidents of branches are members of the national board of directors. Men, women and children are eligible for membership. Any person may organize a section. All members must work for the advancement of the interests of the organization especially in the formation of sections. Any member organizing a section shall be president of that section. When a section is formed the president shall report to the secretary of the branch, giving the names and addresses of officers. Funds collected by each section shall be forwarded to the treasurer of the national society through the branch treasurer, and may be accompanied by recommendations regarding the beneficiary.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 10, MAY 10, DEPT. EAST.

I.—Under assignment by the President, announced in G. O. 59, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 30, 1900, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the East.

II.—Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., is designated as aide-de-camp on my staff.

III.—Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., is designated to perform the duties of Inspector of Small Arms Practice at these headquarters, reporting to 1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., for all public property pertaining to that office.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major General, U. S. A.

G. O. 62, MAY 4, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the present allowance of small-arms ammunition for target practice will be increased one-third during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, an enlisted man charged with desertion or with fraudulent enlistment, by reason of apparent identification from the outline figure cards in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, and subsequently brought to trial before a general court-martial, will not be dropped from the rolls of the organization in which he at the time may be serving until properly convicted by the court of the offense for which he was accused.

Par. 8, Circular 10, Oct. 9, 1895, from this office, prescribes the mode of procedure in the case of an enlisted man dishonorably discharged for fraudulent enlistment.

By command of Major Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 63, MAY 4, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, May 4, 1900.
By direction of the President, Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the Division of the Philippines, relieving Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. V. Major-Gen. MacArthur, in addition to his duties as division commander, will exercise the authority of Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Brevet Major-Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the Department of Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

On completion of the transfer of the command, Major-Gen. Otis, accompanied by his authorized aids, will repair to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the Adjutant General, U. S. A., for the further orders of the Secretary of War.

Major-Gen. Otis is relieved from command only in compliance with his own expressed wish. The President directs that this order record his high appreciation of that officer's distinguished and successful services in the Philippine Islands in both civil and military administration. They entitle him to gratitude and honor from his country.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By command of Major Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 9, APRIL 28, DEPT. ALASKA.

The detachment of Co. L, 24th Inf., stationed at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, will proceed as early as practicable after receipt of this order to Skagway, Alaska, for station with remainder of the company. A. A. Surg. William M. Hendrickson, with Hospital Corps detachment at Fort Wrangel, will proceed with detachment of Co. L, 24th Inf., to Skagway, Alaska.

G. O. 10, APRIL 29, DEPT. ALASKA.

Capt. Herbert E. Tuthery, 1st Cav., is announced as Acting Inspector General, Department of Alaska.

G. O. 11, APRIL 29, DEPT. ALASKA.

Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., is announced as Chief Commissary of the department, and as Depot Commissary at Saint Michael, Alaska.

G. O. 12, APRIL 29, PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

On arrival of headquarters 3d Artillery to-morrow, May 1, the undersigned will turn over the command of this post, with, it is thought and hoped, everything in order and up to date.

From the beginning of the Spanish war this has been the most important post in the Army. Forming as it does one side or post of the world-renowned Golden Gate, it mounts 52 modern coast defense guns, including a pneumatic dynamite battery of three 10-inch guns, which, with all the machinery and appliances, cost over \$300,000.

The force varies from 500 to 10,000 troops. The post handles all regulars and volunteers going to the Philippines; all recruits going out, and all furloughed and discharged men, coming and going, known as casuals; all the sick sent home from the Philippine Islands who are to remain here or be discharged or return; all remains of deceased soldiers brought home for storage, distribution or burial, and all animals and other means of transportation destined for the Philippine Islands are handled at this post.

The following statistics have been compiled: Number of troops camped and stationed at post since April 25, 1898, about 50,000; number of remains of deceased soldiers received at post up to date, 1,093; number distributed or shipped, 660; number interred at post, 363; number remaining to be claimed, 70; number of animals shipped from this post to the Philippine Islands, 6,324.

The above figures, though approximate, will show that the work of this office is intricate, voluminous and exacting. The heaviest of it has fallen upon the Adjutant, Lieut. James S. Parker, 6th Cav., who, though a young man of limited experience, has developed qualities worthy of the highest praise.

The remarks are not intended to be construed as invidious. As Capt. Kimball, the Quartermaster, and 1st Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art., A. C. S., and Ordnance Officer, have been at all times prompt, energetic and efficient.

R. F. ESKRIDGE, Lieut.-Col. 2nd Inf.

G. O. 4, APRIL 27, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The following named officers are designated as census enumerators at their respective posts and stations: 1st Lieut. John F. Ryan, 6th Cav., Boise Barracks, Idaho; 2d Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, 3d Art., Fort Stevens, Ore.; and Forts Canby and Columbia, Wash.; 1st Lieut. George T. Patterson, 2d Art., Fort Flagler, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, 3d Art., Fort Casey, Wash.; Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., Fort Walla, Walla, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., Fort Wright, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Jerry B. Clayton, 2d Cav., U. S. A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 3d Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 1st Cav., Osburne, Idaho; 1st Lieut. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav., Wallace, Idaho.

G. O. 10, APRIL 25, DIV. CUBA.

Major Valery Hayard, Medical Dept., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Division.

G. O. 11, MAY 1, DIV. CUBA.

Lieut. Edward Carpenter, 2d Art., is announced as aide-de-camp to the Major-General commanding, from May 1, 1900.

By command of Major-Gen. Wood:

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 5, APRIL 27, D. M. AND S. C.

Designates census enumerators in compliance with G. O. 12, c. 2, H. Q. A.

G. O. 7, APRIL 27, D. M. AND S. C.

Major Geo. B. Cartwright, Q. M., U. S. V., is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the department, with station

in the City of Matanzas, Cuba. Major Cartwright is also announced as Chief Disbursing Officer of Insular Funds within the Department, vice Major William H. Miller, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. V., relieved from the duties of that office.

G. O. 7, MAY 1, 1900, DEPT. HAVANA.
In this order Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., announces that the Department of Havana is discontinued from May 1 as a separate command, and is consolidated with the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, as directed in G. O. 47, April 9, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1900, and says:
"In terminating his duties in connection with the organization and administration of the affairs of the City and Department of Havana, the undersigned wishes to express his profound sense of obligation for the unvarying support and co-operation given him by the citizens of Havana, Guanabacoa, Regia, and Santa Maria del Rosario, and the cordiality and confidence with which at all times and at every stage from the original taking over of the responsibilities of government to the present time, they have extended that advice and assistance without which the full measures of advantageous results that have been secured and maintained would have been impracticable of accomplishment."
"In particular the undersigned wishes to make most sincere and earnest acknowledgment to the officers of the department staff for their fearlessness, the industry, and the fidelity with which their difficult and dangerous duties have been discharged in circumstances involving incessant labor and calling for the exercise of a high order of professional and executive ability."
"The undersigned takes leave of Cuba with the best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of its citizens, and in the full conviction that with patience, industry, civic virtue, and wise counsels, the future of the island will be one of continuing development of its unparalleled resources and wealth."

G. O. 12, MAY 2, DIV. OF CUBA.
Lieut.-Col. H. L. Scott, A. G. U. S. V., is announced as Assistant Adjutant General, Division of Cuba, and will take charge of the Civil Department of the city of Havana in all matters requiring the action of the division commander. He will also have charge and supervision of the estimates for island funds throughout the different provinces of the island.
By command of Major-Gen. Wood:
W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 9, MAY 10, DEPT. EAST.
The undersigned, under the provisions of G. O. 39, H. Q. A., April 30, 1900, hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the East.
W. MERRITT, Major-General, U. S. A.

G. O. 4, MAY 1, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.
The following named officers are designated as census enumerators at their respective posts: Alcatraz Island, Cal., 2d Lieut. Guy T. Scott, 3d Art.; Fort Baker, Cal., 2d Lieut. Henry B. Clark, 3d Art.; Benicia Barracks, Cal., Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 2d Inf.; Fort Mason, Cal., 1st Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art.; Camp McKinley, H. I., 2d Lieut. G. R. Hancock, 6th Art.; Fort McDowell, Cal., 1st Lieut. G. H. McManus, 3d Art.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. R. F. Gardner, 3d Art.; San Diego Barracks, Cal., 1st Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art.
By command of Major-Gen. Shafter:
J. B. BABCOCK, A. G. O.

G. O. 64, MAY 3, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
Publishes the following act and joint resolution of Congress:

1.—An Act to set apart a portion of the Arlington estate for experimental agricultural purposes, and to place said portion under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and his successors in office.
2.—Joint Resolution to provide for the administration of civil affairs in Porto Rico pending the appointment and qualification of the civil officers provided for in the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled, "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes."

G. O. 60, MAY 3, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
A corrected copy of this order issued by the War Department amends par. 805 of the Regulations instead of 806, as at first published. The original order appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of May 3, page 861.

CIRCULAR 12, MAY 9, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
Publishes a circular from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, relative to the use of annual appropriations.

G. O. 13, MAY 3, 1900, D. CUBA.
Major W. I. Pitcher, 8th Inf., is assigned to duty as Provost Marshal and Supervisor of Police in the city of Havana. Major J. F. Stretch, 8th Inf., is announced as Paymaster of the Insular Funds appropriated for civil purposes in the city of Havana. Major W. C. Gorgas, surgeon, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Chief Sanitary Officer of the city of Havana. The officers named will take station in Havana.

CIR. 233, MAY 1, 1900, PAYM. GEN'L'S OFFICE.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

No. 100. After the Government has furnished transportation and subsistence in kind to a soldier it would be illegal to pay traveling allowances and deduct the cost of the transportation and subsistence furnished. The discharge of a soldier can only take effect on the date and at the place where he receives notice, or is legally chargeable with notice, of his discharge. [We omit the text.—Ed.]

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 3:
Adjutant General's Department.
Lieut.-Col. John C. Gilmore, assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of colonel, April 23, 1900, vice Volkmar, retired.
Major Henry O. B. Helms, assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 23, vice Gilmore, promoted.
Medical Department.
Lieut.-Col. Albert Hartsuff, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel, April 23, 1900, vice Alden, retired.
Major Charles L. Helmsman, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 23, 1900, vice Hartsuff, promoted.
Capt. William Stephenson, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 23, 1900, vice Helmsman, promoted.
To be Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., with the Rank of Captain.
1st Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 2d Art., April 13, 1900, to fill a vacancy in the Volunteer Army created by the appointment of Littell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., to be quartermaster, U. S. V.
The nomination of 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 2d Art., U. S. A., for the above-named office, which was delivered to the Senate April 23, 1900, was withdrawn.
To be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., with the Rank of Captain.
1st Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf., April 23, 1900, vice Hutchins, honorably discharged.
Executive nomination sent to the Senate May 4:
Forty-eighth Infantry.
1st Lieut. Hugh Thomason, battalion adjutant, 48th Inf., U. S. V., to be captain, May 1, 1900, vice Clayton, R. Q. M., resigned.
Executive nominations received by the Senate May 7:
Thirty-fifth Infantry.
2d Lieut. Louis S. Chappell, 35th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, April 23, 1900, vice Cameron, appointed captain, Squadron Philippine Cavalry.
Fortieth Infantry.
1st Sergt. Oliver P. Robinson, Co. F, 40th Inf., to be 3d

lieutenant, April 27, 1900, vice Anderson, honorably discharged.
1st Sergt. Tom B. Ellis, Co. H, 40th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900, vice Utterback, promoted.
Executive nomination sent to the Senate May 8:
First-class Sergt. John Kennedy, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to be signal officer, U. S. V., with the rank of 2d lieutenant, May 7, 1900, vice Pierson, resigned.
Executive nominations received by the Senate May 9:
Forty-sixth Infantry.
Sergt. Major William H. Clendenin, 46th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, May 8, 1900, vice Kavanagh, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, May 4:
Sixth Infantry.
2d Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 6th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, March 11, 1900.
Eleventh Cavalry.
1st Sergt. George Sutherland, Troop M, 11th Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900.
Thirty-third Infantry.
2d Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 33d Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, April 10, 1900.
Thirty-seventh Infantry.
1st Sergt. Thomas W. Gunn, Co. K, 37th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900.
Thirty-ninth Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Major Henry R. Casey, 39th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900.
Sergt. Major Archer W. Davis, 39th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigadier-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., aid-de-camp, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and return to St. Paul, Minn. (April 27, D. D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Leave for one month to take effect May 3 is granted Major S. W. Groesbeck, judge advocate. (April 23, D. Cal.)
Leave for twelve days is granted Capt. Walter A. Bethel, acting judge advocate of the department. (April 23, D. Alaska.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, inspector general, U. S. V., will proceed to the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D., and the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D., and make an examination of the arms and other government property in the possession of these institutions. (April 27, D. D.)
Major Alfred C. Sharpe, inspector general, U. S. V., in addition to his present duties is assigned to duty as inspector general in the Department of Porto Rico. (May 7, W. D.)
Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, inspector general, U. S. V., will proceed to the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., and make an examination of the arms and other government property in the possession of that institution. (April 24, D. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. James Griffith, Fort Hunt, Va., will be discharged, by way of favor, from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station (May 7, W. D.)
Major John T. French, Jr., Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to New York city for further orders. (May 5, W. D.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Philip Glesener, now on duty with the Copper River Exploring Expedition, will be relieved and sent to Fort Valdez, Alaska, for duty. (April 23, D. Cal.)
Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from Matanzas to Colon, Cuba, on business pertaining to the sanitation of that town. (April 23, D. M. and S. C.)
Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Edward C. McDowell, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (May 8, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. O. Denner will report for temporary duty on the transport Warren during the voyage from San Francisco to Manila. (April 23, D. Cal.)
The leave granted Lieut.-Col. John J. Clague, assistant commissary general of subsistence, U. S. A., is extended ten days. (May 7, W. D.)
Comy. Sergt. George Bantshaff will be sent to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (April 24, D. Alaska.)
Sick leave for fourteen days is granted Major Henry B. Osgood, C. S., U. S. A. (May 5, W. D.)
Capt. Ralph Ingalls, A. C. S., will proceed to Manila, P. I., on the transport Warren, to sail May 1. (April 26, D. Cal.)
Com. Sergt. Charlie Redling will proceed to Manila on the transport Warren, to sail May 1. (April 30, D. Cal.)
Com. Sergt. John A. Gosline, U. S. A., will report on board the transport Warren for temporary duty during the voyage to the Philippines. (April 30, D. Cal.)
Sergt. Frank B. Lehman is transferred to Sagua la Grande, Cuba. (May 3, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Rogers Burnie, O. D., will proceed from New York Arsenal to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on business pertaining to tests of high explosives. (May 8, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. H. Eugene Allen, U. S. A., assigned to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (May 3, D. T.)
The following named acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty: Loren B. T. Johnson, Thomas B. McCown, Francis J. Bailey, William J. Enders. (May 5, W. D.)
A. A. Surg. John J. Repetti, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (May 5, W. D.)
A. A. Surg. Reuben M. Bonar, U. S. A., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (May 7, W. D.)
Leave for five days is granted Major Rudolph G. Ebert, chief surgeon of the department. (April 24, D. Alaska.)
Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. Henry B. Stiles, assistant surgeon. (May 7, D. E.)
A. A. Surg. Paul T. Deuses, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty with troops on the transport Warren, during the voyage of that vessel to Manila, to sail May 1. (April 27, D. Cal.)
The following named medical officers are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Warren, during the voyage to Manila, to sail May 1: Major Frederick J. Combe, surg., U. S. V., 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Benjamin J. Edgar, Jr., C. K. Darnall, surg., U. S. A., and A. A. Surg. Frank R. Maura and Albert L. Miller, U. S. A., at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 27, D. Cal.)
Hospital Steward Patrick P. Vane and Acting Hospital Steward Arthur P. Vane will be sent to report for temporary duty on the transport Warren, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands, to sail May 1. (April 26, D. Cal.)
Hospital Steward Patrick P. Vane will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (April 23, D. Cal.)
A. A. Surg. Aubrey F. Higgins will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (April 24, D. Cal.)
A. A. Surg. Nelson W. Wilson having completed duty at Fort Columbus, as witness before G. C. M., will return to Fort Porter. (May 7, D. E.)
Leave of thirty days is granted A. A. Surg. A. I. Boyer, Terry and report for duty during the absence of A. A. Surg. A. I. Boyer. (May 4, D. E.)
A. A. Surg. W. E. Apple will proceed to Brooklyn on special duty. A. A. Surg. Apple is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, May 4.)

Hosp. Steward D. B. Miller will proceed to Fort Logan, H. Roots, for duty. (St. Francis Barracks, April 23.)
Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Helmsman, deputy surgeon general, and Major Edwin F. Gardner, surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Manila, P. I., on the transport Warren, to sail about May 1. (April 23, D. Cal.)
A. A. Surg. James V. May, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the U. S. transport Warren, to sail for the Philippines May 1. (April 23, D. Cal.)
A. A. Surg. Maxwell S. Simpson, U. S. A., is granted leave for thirty days. (April 23, D. Cal.)
2d Lieut. Howard S. Avery, 14th Inf., will join his company, B, 14th Inf., upon its arrival at that station. (April 23, D. Cal.)
A. A. Surg. John L. Shepard and Edmund D. Shortlidge, U. S. A., are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Warren, to sail for the Philippines May 1.
A. A. Surgs. Frederick C. Jackson, Alva R. Hull and Sanford B. McClure, U. S. A., are assigned to temporary duty at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (April 23, D. Cal.)
Major Orlando Ducker, superintendent charities and hospitals, Department of Havana, will transfer all property, records and persons pertaining to his office to A. A. Surg. J. M. Pena, U. S. A. Major Orlando Ducker will report to the chief surgeon of the division for instructions. (Cir. May 1, D. Cuba.)
A. A. Surg. W. E. Apple will proceed to Elizabeth, N. J., on public business. (Fort Columbus, May 6.)
Leave for five days is granted A. A. Surg. Lewis T. Griffith. (May 7, D. E.)
Acting Hospital Stewards C. Keeler and O. H. Moline to Angel Island, Cal., for duty while awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (April 23, D. Cal.)
A. A. Surg. Charles G. Elcher, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (April 30, D. Cal.)
The following named acting assistant surgeons will report for temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines: John M. Shepherd, James L. Day, Edwin R. Tenney, Thomas L. Rhoads, Thomas Z. Ball, Wendell A. Jones, Robert L. Felts, Lewis B. Porter and Frederick W. Hulseberg. (April 30, D. Cal.)
A. A. Surg. Elmer S. Tenney, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, for duty during the temporary absence of A. A. Surg. Evan P. Howell, U. S. A. (May 2, D. Colo.)
A. A. Surg. William M. Hendrickson will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (May 9, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Jos. S. Wilkins, additional paymaster, U. S. V., and Major Francis L. Payson, paymaster, U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Warren. (April 23, D. Cal.)

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month is granted Major Allen Smith, 1st Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from attendance as a witness before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives. (May 5, W. D.)
1st Lieut. E. A. Hickman, 1st Cav., is detailed to witness the issue of equity goods to the Indians at the Belknap Agency, Montana, to commence on May 1, 1900. (April 30, D. D.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. S. S. SUMNER.

Major Eli H. Huggins, 6th Cav., acting inspector general of the department, will proceed on inspection duty to Culver and Lima, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Orchard Lake and Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Columbus Barracks, Cincinnati and Oxford, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal and Jeffersonville, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Columbia, Shiloh National Cemetery, Memphis and Memphis National Cemetery, Tenn.; Champaign, Peoria, Galesburg and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Madison, Detmold and Milwaukee, Wis. (May 2, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.
Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., now on sick leave, will proceed to Denver, Colorado. (May 9, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.
2d Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 10th Cav., is transferred from Troop G to Troop H of that regiment; 2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 10th Cav., is assigned to Troop G of that regiment. (May 7, W. D.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAS. LOCKETT.
Capt. Edward L. King, 11th Cav., is assigned to command the troops on the transport Warren, to sail to Manila May 1. (April 30, D. Cal.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.
Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, recently promoted from 1st lieut., 6th Art., is assigned to the 1st Art., Battery F, to date from April 8, 1900, vice Ostheim, deceased. (May 5, W. D.)

2d Lieut. H. T. Patten, 1st Art., will temporarily perform duties of adjutant Rec. Officer and Summary Court. (Sullivan's Island, May 2.)
2d Lieut. F. W. Plisterer, 1st Art., is detailed range officer. (Fort Scriven, May 2.)
Sergt. J. P. Corcoran, 1st Art., is detailed Act. Post Q. M. sergeant. Sergt. J. H. Harris is detailed Act. Sergt. Major. (Fort Morgan, May 1.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.
2d Lieut. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., 3d Art., will proceed to Fort McDowell, Angel Island, for duty with Battery A. (April 23, D. Cal.)
Sick leave is granted Capt. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art. (April 24, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Harry L. James, 3d Art., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (May 1, D. Cal.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.
Leave for eight days is granted Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art. (May 7, D. E.)
2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is detailed engineer officer. (Fort Mott, May 2.)
Corp. Peter Flood, 4th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. J. G. Johnson, 4th Art., is detailed engineer officer. (Fort Hunt, May 5.)
2d Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 4th Art., is detailed Q. M. commissary post treasurer, rec. officer and summary court. (Fort Mott, May 6.)
Major E. Van A. Andrus, 4th Art., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Washington Barracks. (May 2, D. E.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. ROGERS.
2d Lieut. J. R. Procter, Jr., 6th Art., is detailed eng. ord. and signal officer. (Fort Hancock, May 6.)

Sergt. J. Gunning, M. 5th Art., is detailed in Ord. Dept. (Fort Wadsworth, May 2.)
Leave for 7 days is granted 1st Lieut. O. I. Straub, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, May 2.)

2d Lieut. John R. Procter, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Hamilton, April 30.)
The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Douglas, 5th Art., is extended seven days. (May 9, D. E.)
Leave for 7 days with permission to apply for extension of 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, May 7.)

Sergt. J. J. Hoar, A. 5th Art., having re-enlisted, his warrant is continued from Sept. 13, 1899.
The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art., is extended two days. (May 10, D. E.)
The funeral of the late Private Harry F. Sebastian, C. 5th Art., took place with military honors at Fort Wadsworth May 7.

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.
Capt. C. G. Treat, adjutant 7th Art., is appointed adjutant and rec. officer. (Fort Adams, April 30.)
Capt. Charles G. Treat, adjutant 7th Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Adams, in place of Capt. George F. E. Harrison, 7th Art., relieved. (May 2, D. E.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th Art., is detailed for duty with Batt. I. (Fort Adams, May 8.)
Capt. George W. Van Deusen, 7th Art., will proceed to

Fort Totten, New York, and join his battery. (May 3, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Leave is granted to Lieut. G. L. Townsend, 1st Inf., to include May 16, 1900, with permission to visit the United States. (May 1, D. Cuba.)

Leave is granted to Capt. H. L. Jackson, 1st Inf., to include May 16, 1900, with permission to visit the United States. (May 1, D. Cuba.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d Inf., now on leave at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report in person to the C. O. of that post for assignment to duty temporarily. (May 7, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. ROBT. H. HALL.

1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., now on sick leave, will report to the C. O. Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of conducting a detachment of the 8th Inf. from that post to Santiago, Cuba, and then repair to New York city for further orders. (May 7, W. D.)

Capt. W. H. Cowles, 4th Inf., to Presidio, San Francisco, for temporary duty awaiting transportation to Philippines. (April 30, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1900, is granted Major Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf. (May 7, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Leave for 7 days is granted Lieut. W. C. Smith, 7th Inf. (Fort Porter, May 2.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Loud, 7th Inf., is detailed summary court officer. (Fort McPherson, May 1.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. E. H. LISCUM.

The following transfers are made in the 9th Inf.: Capt. John P. Finley, from Co. G to E; Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, from Co. E to G. (May 3, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for four months is granted Major Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty as collector of customs at Ponce, Porto Rico. (May 3, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. H. BISBEE.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 15th Inf., is further extended two months. (May 3, W. D.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John Adams Perry, 15th Inf., is further extended one month. (May 7, W. D.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John H. H. Peshine, 15th Inf., is further extended two months. (May 7, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. AARON S. DAGGETT.

The battalion of the 14th Inf. in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, designated the home battalion of the regiment, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich. (May 1, W. D.)

Major Leon A. Matile, 14th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty with the battalion of his regiment at that post. (May 3, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDW. MOALE.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, 15th Inf., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to a station. (May 7, W. D.)

Co. A, 15th Inf., will make a practice march towards Bluff Point. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 3.)

2d Lieut. A. S. Cowan, 15th Inf., is attached to Co. C (Plattsburg Barracks, May 5.)

Corp. L. A. Kelly, G, 15th Inf. has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 15th Inf., will proceed from Fort Columbus to Fort McPherson and report for duty in the staff departments to relieve the present incumbents who are under orders for Seattle, Wash. (May 3, D. E.)

Corp. P. McGorby, Band, 15th Inf., has been appointed drum major.

Corp. H. H. Basse, F, 15th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. George A. Cooper, 15th Inf., is detailed judge advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus. (May 3, D. E.)

The funeral of Sergt. Loyd McGown, L, 15th Inf., took place at Governors Island, May 3, with military honors. The body was interred in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery.

17TH INFANTRY—COL. JACOB H. SMITH.

Capt. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., is transferred from Co. M to Co. E of that regiment. Capt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., is assigned to Co. M of that regiment. (May 7, W. D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. GEO. W. DAVIS.

Lieut.-Col. R. I. Eskridge, 2d Inf., is assigned to such light duty temporarily as he may be able to perform at San Francisco. (May 1, D. Cal.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

An El Paso press dispatch says: Sergt. John Kipper, Co. A, 25th Inf., Fort Bliss, indicted for leading a mob of negro soldiers that assaulted the police station Feb. 17, and murdered policeman Newton Stewart, a former rough rider, has been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Kipper was born in Galesburg, Ill., and is 25 years old. The chief witness for the defence was Kipper himself, who swore that he was innocent. He could not have been convicted had not one of the raiders turned State's evidence. An appeal will be taken.

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

Capt. James T. Ord, Porto Rico Reg., will proceed to Fort Wood for temporary duty until the sailing of the next transport from New York for San Juan. (May 7, D. E.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Daniel Robinson, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa. (May 7, W. D.)

Capt. John L. Barbour, U. S. A., is detailed, upon his own application, as professor of military science and tactics at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, to date from July 1. (May 3, W. D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sick leave until August 23 is granted Frederick Kense, 4th class, U. S. M. A. (May 3, W. D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Harry R. Campbell, from the 1st Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. C; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Foaly, from the 4th Inf. to the 1st Inf., Co. L. (May 7, W. D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergt. Charles Pfahler, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Sergt. John Chase, Co. B, 24th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Corp. William Jones, U. S. M. A. detachment, Quartermaster's department, West Point, N. Y.; Corp. John Burns, Battery H, 2d Art., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Corp. Patrick Connors, Battery L, 2d Art., Havana, Cuba. (May 7, W. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Harold E. Cioke, 3d Art., is appointed to meet at Fort Stevens, Ore., May 3 to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Walter B. McClenahan, Battery M, 3d Artillery, for appointment as electrician sergeant. (April 26, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav.; Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Elmer Lindsey, 1st Cav., commissary, will assemble at Fort Keogh, Montana, the 7th of May, 1900, to examine

into the qualifications of Sergt. Charles M. Pearson, Troop M, 1st Cav., an applicant for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (April 28, D. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 25th Inf., is to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 7, 1900, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Frank Jansen, Battery M, 3d Art., for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (April 26, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Mott Hooton, 8th Inf.; Capt. William H. C. Bowen, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, 8th Inf., commissary, is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 2, 1900, to examine into the qualifications of Sergeant Bradley E. Lawrence, Co. M, 8th Inf., for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (April 26, D. L.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. John R. Myrick, 2d Art.; Major Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Major William C. Gorgas, Medical Department, U. S. A.; Major John F. Stretch, 8th Inf.; Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Medical Department, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Clifton C. Carlier, 2d Art., will convene at Havana, May 3, to examine candidates for appointment as veterinarians. (April 23, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers will convene at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, April 6, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. George W. May, Troop A, 7th Cav., for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. Detail—Major W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; Capt. H. L. Jackson, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., Commissary. (April 4, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail—Lieut.-Col. P. H. Ellis, 8th Inf.; Major J. R. Keane, surgeon, U. S. V. (capt. and asst. surg., U. S. A.); Capt. C. W. Kennedy, 8th Inf.; Capt. A. N. Stark, asst. surg., U. S. A.; Capt. F. H. Sargent, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Eaton, 8th Inf., recorder. (March 27, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

Capt. C. Bennett, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art.; and 2d Lieut. R. P. Brower, 3d Art., are appointed to a board to meet at Presidio, San Francisco, to examine Sergt. L. Anderson, Troop G, 6th Cav., for appointment as electrician sergeant. (May 1, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1900, to conduct the competitive examination of enlisted men, applicants for a commission to the grade of 2d lieutenant, U. S. A. Detail: Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 3d Art.; Major Philip F. Harvey, Surg. U. S. A.; Capt. Edward Davis, Q. M., 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Wm. Forne, 3d Art. (May 1, D. Cal.)

The following named applicants for a commission will report for examination at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1900: Acting Hospital Steward Edward Lee Rains, Hospital Corps, now at Fort Baker, Cal.; Corp. John T. Berry, Batt. A, 3d Art., now at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal.; Private John S. Davis, Batt. I, 3d Art., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 1, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major John M. Banister, surg., U. S. A.; Major George E. Bushnell, surg., U. S. A., and Capt. John L. Phillips, asst. surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at West Point, New York, June 1, 1900, for the physical examination of the cadets of the graduating class at the U. S. M. A., and such other cadets and candidates for admission thereto as may be ordered before it. (May 3, W. D.)

CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The following named officers are designated as census enumerators at the posts indicated: Fort Assiniboine, Mont.—2d Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st Cav.; Fort Harrison, Mont.—1st Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf.; Fort Keogh and Camp Merritt, Mont.—2d Lieut. Robert C. Foy, 1st Cav.; Fort Meade, S. D.—1st Lieut. Peter E. Trauer, 1st Cav.; Fort Snelling, Minn.—1st Lieut. Traber Norman, 8th Inf.; Fort Yates, N. D.—2d Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.—1st Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav.; Camp Bacon, Walker, Minn.—1st Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf. (April 27, D. D.)

MEMORIAL DAY—NEW YORK.

Troops from stations in New York Harbor, with the Battalion of Engineers, will take part in the ceremonies of Memorial Day, May 30, in New York city and Brooklyn, as follows:

Battalion of Engineers and band from Willets Point and West Point, one battery of the 7th Art. from Fort Slocom, one battery of the 7th Art. from Fort Schuyler, and two companies of the 15th Inf. and the Governors Island Band from Fort Columbus, will participate in the ceremonies in New York city, the whole under command of Lieut.-Col. Carl A. Woodruff, 7th Art.

Three foot batteries and the band, 5th Art., from Fort Hamilton, one battery of 5th Art. from Fort Hancock, and two batteries of 5th Art. from Fort Wadsworth, under command of Major J. B. Burbank, 5th Art., will participate in the ceremonies in Brooklyn. (May 3, D. E.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

The following movements of troops are ordered: Co. G, 15th Inf., from Madison Barracks, to Fort Ontario, Co. H, 15th Inf., from Madison Barracks, to Fort Porter, N. Y. A detachment of this company to consist of one sergeant, two corporals and sixteen privates will take station at Fort Niagara, N. Y., relieving the detachment of Co. K, 7th Inf., now there, which will thereupon rejoin the company at Fort Porter.

Co. M, 15th Inf., from Fort Columbus to Fort McPherson, Ga. These companies will move to their new stations on May 15, 1900.

Cos. B and K, 7th Inf., now respectively at Fort McPherson, Fort Ontario and Fort Porter, will leave their present stations in proper season to arrive at Seattle, Washington, May 31. (May 2, D. E.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, MAY 10, H. Q. A.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., is further extended two months.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 3d Inf., is further extended one month.

1st Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, 14th Inf., to Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for medical treatment.

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. John S. Bogg.

A. A. Surg. William L. Keller, to Fort Logan.

Leave for twenty days is granted Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., (May 1, D. M. and S. C.)

Major William H. Miller, C. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, vice Major George S. Cartwright, Q. M., who will perform the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the Department. (April 29, D. M. and S. C.)

Major George S. Cartwright, Q. M., will proceed from Matanzas to Quemados, Cuba, for duty. (May 2, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Webber will proceed to Baracoa, Cuba, to relieve A. A. Surg. Milton Vaughan, who will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for duty. (April 27, D. S. and P. P.)

A. A. Surg. F. F. Mendoza will proceed to Nuevitas and take station. (April 27, D. S. and P. P.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (April 22, D. S. and P. P.)

1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. Souard Turner, 10th Inf., aides-de-camp, will accompany Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., while on leave. (May 1, D. M. and S. C.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Charles A. Hunter, 3d Art., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U. S. M. A. (May 3, W. D.)

The following named officers, at the Presidio of San Francisco, are designated to accompany detachment of recruits to sail for Manila on the Warren, May 1: 1st Lieut. Chas. T. Benie, 42d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Abraham U.

Loeb, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. K. La Motte, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. De C. Hall, 25th Inf. (April 26, D. Cal.)

The following named officers are assigned to the posts opposite their names: 1st Lieut. Louis P. Schindler, 1st Inf., Guanajay Barracks; 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., Columbia Barracks. (April 3, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

The following named electrician sergeants will be sent to Fort Point, California: Charles S. Jones (appointed April 28, 1900, from sergeant, Battery D, 2d Art., San Diego Barracks, Cal.); James H. Vetherholt (appointed April 28, 1900, from sergeant, Battery E, 2d Art., Fort Mason, Cal.); James Dorgan (appointed April 28, 1900, from quartermaster sergeant, Battery O, 2d Art., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.); John H. Morgan (appointed April 28, 1900, from mechanic, Battery O, 2d Art., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.). (May 2, W. D.)

Electrician Sergt. William F. McCann (appointed May 2, 1900, from corporal, Battery I, 3d Art.), will be sent to Fort Point, Cal. (May 3, W. D.)

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, May 4.

Adjutant-General, Washington: April captures from enemy: 30 pieces artillery, 1,300 rifles, considerable ammunition, large stores property. During early portion of month enemy active in extreme Northern and Southern Luzon and some Visayan Islands. Our reported losses for month, 13 enlisted men killed; three officers, 24 enlisted men wounded. Rumored recent loss in Samar of nineteen killed, and number wounded not yet reported. This due to small detachments scouting in mountains and interior of island. Enemy's losses officially reported, 1,721 killed, wounded and captured. Leading Filipinos express confidence in early pacification of island; any war has terminated. Leading insurgents surrendering.

San Francisco, May 6.

Adjutant-General, Washington: The Battalion 14th Inf. leaves to-day for Fort Wayne, Mich. * * * Strength, five officers, two hundred twenty men, and one medical officer. This includes all men of the companies of the Battalion fit to travel transferred from casual detachment and general hospital at Presidio; also men of other companies of 14th from Presidio fit to travel, but unfit for duty in Philippines.

SHAFER.

Manila, May 7.

Deaths—Pyæmia: April 2, Co. C, 19th Inf., John C. Howard, malarial fever; May 1, Co. K, 9th Inf., George C. O. Wincke; April 28, Co. E, 20th Vol. Inf., Burton C. Cottrill, Typhoid; April 28, Co. D, 29th Vol. Inf., Henry J. Adamson; April 29, Co. F, 42d Vol. Inf., Clayton S. Weed; Isolation: May 3, Victor J. Senechend; April 27, Co. H, 4th Vol. Inf., Thomas Hill, Cholera; April 28, Co. E, 25th Vol. Inf., Thomas J. Welsh, Variola; May 3, Co. C, 12th Inf., Thomas Osborn, Bright's disease; May 4, Co. D, 42d Vol. Inf., James Jackson, Meningitis; May 1, Co. B, 25th Vol. Inf., Corporal James R. Tyson. Died from wounds received in action: April 13, Co. H, 4th Vol. Inf., Sergt. Wiley J. Brickey, Perinephritic abscess; May 1, Co. M, 4th Vol. Inf., Joseph E. Rhodes, Dysentery; May 3, Troop C, 11th Vol. Cav., George W. Howe; Semon H. Sexton, Tuberculosis; May 4, Co. C, 44th Vol. Inf., Courtney Smith, Killed by unknown parties; Manila: knife wounds of thorax, April 28, Co. F, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Sergt. Alexander C. Blair.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, May 8.

Adjutant-General, Washington: General Pantoleon Garcia, prominent insurgent officer, northern provinces, captured yesterday with some valuable documents, by Funston's troops. Regard capture important.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, May 8, 1900.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Killed—Luzon Island: May 6, San Manuel, H, 15th Inf., Thomas Quinn; April 29, San Miguel de Mayumo, I, 25th Vol. Inf., Corporal Philip E. Larivee.

Mindanao Island—April 26, Cagayan, K, 40th Vol. Inf., Richard J. Grady.

Leyte Island—April 26, Lapas, I, 23d Inf., Sergt. George A. Law, Corporal George B. Koehler.

Wounded—Luzon Island: May 4, Nalc, Troop F, 11th Vol. Cav., Sergt. John W. Hatfield, wounded in side, slight; April 8, San Manuel, H, 15th Inf., Thomas F. Corra, wounded in foot, slight; April 11, Liago, H, 4th Vol. Inf., Corporal Charles A. Chapin, wounded in groin, serious; April 20, Malabog, I, 47th Vol. Inf., George W. Hunter, wounded in knee, serious; Elisha Tweed, wounded in thigh, serious.

Panay Island—April 17, Agasarah, H, 26th Vol. Inf., Isalah Leshar, wounded in leg below knee, serious; G, 25th Vol. Inf., Alexander W. Grenell, wounded in shoulder, serious; Jacob Miller, wounded in neck, slight; Michael Maguing, wounded in head, slight.

Leyte Island—April 27, Tacloban, A, 43d Vol. Inf., Corporal Humphrey E. Connors, wounded in legs and arms, serious; April 26, Lampang, D, 44th Vol. Inf., Charles George, wounded in abdomen, serious; William E. Call, wounded in buttocks, slight; Milleremo, Corporal James L. Noble, wounded in thigh, slight; April 30, K, 43d Vol. Inf., James Leary, wounded in head, serious; I, 23d Inf., Rutherford B. Butts, wounded in foot, slight; Elmer E. Rose, wounded in arm, slight; John E. McMahon, wounded in foot, serious; George A. Maugum, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Sergt. Guy A. Wyeth, wounded in thigh, serious; A, 43d Vol. Inf., Lucano, Julius E. Bolt, wounded in arm, slight.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, May 9.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Transport Fort Stephen arrived yesterday. One horse died on the voyage.

MACARTHUR.

Colombo, May 10.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Transport Sumner arrived to-day. Health of command excellent. All present.

DAVIS.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

ATHENIAN—Seattle, April 22.

AZTEC—San Francisco, April 21.

BUFORD—New York, May 7.

BURNSIDE—New York, May 6.

CONEMAUGH—San Francisco, May 1.

CROOK—San Juan, May 1.

EGBERT—At San Francisco.

FLINTSHIRE—San Francisco, April 26.

GRANT—Manila, April 30.

HANCOCK—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, April 17.

INDIANA—Manila, March 27.

INGALLS—Havana to Fortress Monroe, May 6.

KILPATRICK—New York, April 23.

LENNOX—Manila, April 19.

LELANAW—Manila to San Francisco, April 25.

LOGAN—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8.

MCCLILLAN—New York, March 23.

MCPHERSON—New York, May 10.

MEADE—Manila to San Francisco, May 5.

PENNSYLVANIA—Manila, P. I., Feb. 24.

PORT ALBERT—Manila, P. I., March 16.

PORT STEPHENS—Manila, May 8.

ROSECRANS—Seattle to Valdes, April 24.

SEDGWICK—Cienfuegos to Havana, May 8.

SUMNER—Reported at Colombo May 10.

SHERMAN—San Francisco, April 26.

SHERMAN—Manila to San Francisco, April 26.

SIAM—Manila, April 24.

THOMAS—Manila to San Francisco, April 18.

VICTORIA—At Nagasaki, Japan.

WARREN—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, May 1.

WRIGHT—Tours ports north and south coast Cuba.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1868.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors.

98 Nassau Street, New York.

Washington, D. C., Office: Room 20, 1417 G Street. William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. F. Guild, Representative.

RELIEF FOR THE CAVALRY.

A determined effort will be made on the part of the officers of the cavalry to obtain, during the next session of Congress, some legislation which will operate to give more rapid promotion in their arm of the service. During the past two years the infantry has been provided for, and the present prospects are such as to indicate that this year the artillery will be cared for.

If there is one branch of the service which, on account of its duties, needs more than any other young captains, it is the cavalry, and yet the average age for a captain in the cavalry will from now on be several years more than in any other arm of the Army. Officers of cavalry seldom reach the rank of captain prior to their 45th year, when officers in the infantry, in the natural course of events, are getting their majorities. There should be some relief given to this stagnation in promotion, and it is for this purpose that the cavalry officers are planning prospective legislation for the next session of Congress. There are now officers in the cavalry holding the commission of first lieutenants who have been in the service for fifteen years.

It is intimated at the War Department that the 6th Cavalry will be sent to the Philippine Islands some time this summer, and, in case General Otis advises sending more troops to Manila, it is very probable one regiment of cavalry will be transferred from Porto Rico to the United States, and two regiments from Cuba, and sent to the Philippines. This transfer of officers of the cavalry are very anxious to take place, as it will tend to relieve the stagnation in promotion in more ways than one. It is believed that with these additional regiments of cavalry in the Philippines, Congress will realize next year the necessity for increasing the total number of regiments from ten to at least twelve. This increase is all that is desired by the officers who have interested themselves in the matter of cavalry relief. Of course, this is a matter of the future, but it is safe to predict from all the signs a strong effort will be made along the line suggested. We hope the officers of the cavalry will be successful.

General MacArthur is of the opinion that additional troops are needed in the Philippines and will probably ask that the increase be made from the cavalry. The War Department authorities have looked into the question of transferring the regiments mentioned from Cuba and Porto Rico and believe it can be accomplished without serious inconvenience. Recent military experiences have silenced the criticism of those who have undertaken to show that the day of cavalry has passed and demonstrated to all the world the prime importance of mounted men in war.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has had under consideration during the past week the bill making appropriation for the Military Academy for the next fiscal year. Colonel A. L. Mills, the superintendent of the Academy, has been before the committee at several of its meetings and has given some exceedingly interesting testimony on the matter of Military Academy appropriation and changes. The bill will be reported about May 12. On May 8 Colonel Mills advocated before the committee some very important changes relating to the personnel of the Academy. He made an especially strong plea that the pay of the cadets be made the same in every feature as that granted to the cadets at Annapolis. In this connection he said: "I would like to recommend to the committee that the military cadets be placed on the same pay and status as the naval cadets. The military cadet gets \$540 a year; the naval cadet gets \$500 a year and a daily ration commuted at 35 cents, making a difference of \$69.50 a year in favor of the naval cadets." He pointed out that the pay of a

military cadet was expected to provide for his support at the Academy and his equipment as an officer when he enters the Army. In order to properly get through the Academy under the present law, Colonel Mills said, a cadet required other assistance than the pay granted by the Government. Out of his pay he must pay for his food, clothing, laundry, cost of policing barracks, bath, shoe-blackening, varnishing, gas, social entertainments, athletics, text books and other necessities. The difference in pay between what he now gets and what he would get if allowed the same as the cadet at Annapolis would, according to Colonel Mills, be sufficient to pay all of the cadet expenses without any outside assistance.

Colonel Mills was in favor of having higher requirements for admission to the Military Academy and was of the opinion that by so doing the number of failures would be greatly diminished and a larger proportion of those who were entered would graduate. This, at first glance, seems to be inconsistent, but the Colonel fully explained to the satisfaction of the committee how the desired end would be thus obtained. At the present time about one-third of those who took the entrance examinations to the Academy failed to enter, and about one-half of those who entered failed to graduate, the majority of whom are dropped during the first year. A letter from Dr. Harris was submitted by Colonel Mills in which he says the requirements for entrance to the Military Academy were no higher than taught in the public schools to boys of fourteen years and under. The minimum age for entrance to the Military Academy is seventeen years, and in consequence young men seeing the requirements were only in what appeared to be elementary subjects came little prepared for the hard work and advanced subjects given during the first year at the Academy. They are now, according to Colonel Mills, crowded beyond their capacity during this first year at the Academy.

The Superintendent of the Academy was in favor of either having a five years' course at West Point, the first year of which would be preparatory, or having a higher standard of entrance requirements. This matter, being in the nature of new legislation, was not acted upon by the committee.

The committee went over the entire itemized bill with Colonel Mills, who explained why all of the new features had been added, and why it was advisable to have a larger appropriation this year than in the recent years past.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

With the passage by the Senate of the Army Reorganization bill all of the opposition to the measure has been brought to bear upon members of the House. This opposition is especially strong among officers of the staff who do not believe in the system of staff detail, and who think it to the advantage of the service to perpetuate the present system of staff organization. A majority of the officers of the staff, stationed at the War Department, are opposed to the bill, as it deals with staff reorganization, and they will endeavor to obtain hearings on the question at the time when the bill comes before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

It is the intention of Representative Hull, the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to call up before his committee the Army Reorganization bill as soon as the Military Academy Appropriation bill is finished or about May 14. The chances for the bill in the House have not improved, but on the contrary have diminished, and unless something unexpected occurs the only bill reorganizing the Army which will pass this Congress is that part of the present bill which provides for the relief of the artillery. There does not seem to be a great amount of opposition to the artillery features, and, on the contrary, all are in favor of obtaining such legislation. It may possibly be that the sections which promote the General commanding the Army and the Adjutant-General will also pass the House, but there will certainly be considerable discussion before they go through. There is opposition among the younger officers of artillery to one feature of the bill, as will be seen from letters we publish.

The section of the reorganization bill which provides for a corps of veterinary surgeons, which was incorporated in the original bill by the Senate will certainly operate to the detriment of the entire measure when it comes before the House. This section was adopted by one of the sharpest pieces of lobby work which has ever been known. Every member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported against the section, and it was not favorably considered by the Secretary of War or any officer in the War Department. There is no doubt that the cutting out of this section will be one of the first changes made by the House Committee.

This bill, as we have already stated, practically revolutionizes the present staff arrangements of the Army. It proposes to change the present system of permanent appointments in certain staff corps to one of detail by a gradual process as the officers now in these corps go out of active service. As vacancies occur in departments of the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General, they are to be filled by details from the line, the details to be temporary and not to exceed four years.

The new system is not applied to the Corps of Engineers, Medical Department, Pay Department, or Judge Advocate General's Department. The bill discontinues the regimental organization of the artillery and estab-

lishes an artillery corps of two branches, viz., 120 batteries of coast artillery and 18 batteries of field artillery, with a total of 17,448 men.

The measure also provides for an increase of 100 in the corps of cadets at West Point, two at large from each State and ten more to the present number of twenty from the United States at large. The rank of the Adjutant-General is increased to Major-General during the incumbency of Gen. Corbin.

In its original form the bill provided that the rank of Lieutenant-General should attach to the General commanding the Army while that post should be held by Gen. Miles, but it was amended so as to read "that the senior Major-General commanding the Army shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of Lieutenant-General, and his staff shall have the rank, pay, and allowances authorized for the staff of a Lieutenant-General."

The President is empowered to place on the retired list any officer who has been suspended from duty by sentence of court martial, or by executive order in mitigation of such sentence, for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age. This is understood to apply to Commissary-General Eagan.

An amendment creating a veterinary corps for the Army, consisting of a Colonel and thirty-five other commissioned officers, was attached to the bill after a spirited debate, the amendment being adopted by a vote of 25 to 23.

There was considerable debate on the section of the bill relating to the rank of the commander of the Army. After it had been amended as stated Mr. Berry moved to strike out the section, but the motion was lost, 43 to 8.

Mr. Sewell paid tribute to Gen. Miles, saying: "Everybody knows that he has devoted his best efforts to the position he held in the Army. He was distinguished beyond measure as an Indian fighter. He is distinguished in every sense in relation to his profession, greatly to his honor, as he has educated himself in the line of duty of a soldier and an officer."

Mr. Sewell also read the following letter, dated Thoroughfare Gap, June 24, 1863, sent by Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, to Hon. Henry Wilson, then Senator from Massachusetts:

"Sir: Col. Nelson A. Miles, first New York Volunteer, a son of Massachusetts, has distinguished himself on many fields; at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he won his promotion. The official reports of his brigade, division, and corps commanders are so singularly marked in his case in reference to Chancellorsville that no other recommendation should be required.

"He is one of the bravest men in the Army; a soldier by nature. Had we all such men in command of our troops, we could never suffer disaster. He is one of that class of commanders who seek the enemy and fight him—never hides his troops when the cannon sounds in his ear."

"It would be one of the most meritorious actions of that person's life who secured his appointment to a brigade and would redound to his own credit, for if Col. Miles lives he will be one of the most distinguished officers in the service."

Mr. Teller also paid a tribute to Gen. Miles and said that if the General had been called into the councils, as he should have been during the recent war, some difficulties that were encountered might have been avoided, and that "if there is any man in the public service who deserves recognition of this kind it is certainly the Major-General now commanding our Army."

Mr. Kenney read the following list of officers who had written him in support of his amendment to establish a veterinary corps: Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, colonel of the 1st Art.; Gen. Charles King, formerly captain of the 5th Cav., now Brigadier-General, U. S. V.; Col. O. L. Hein, Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry and formerly commandant of cadets; Gen. James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; J. G. C. Lee, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, U. S. A.; Col. D. D. Wheeler, deputy quartermaster-general and Major John W. Pullman, quartermaster, U. S. A.

Mr. Proctor presented a letter from the Secretary of War in which he advised strongly against the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Lodge thought it was a great mistake to create civilian corps with simply a multiplication of commissioned officers.

Mr. Gallinger said it was important that educated men should be in the Army to care for the animals, and thought the amendment ought to be adopted in justice to a class of educated, professional men. These veterinarians, he said, could be swept aside no longer as merely "horse doctors." He would esteem it a privilege, he said, to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Foraker suggested that the corps feature of the amendment be withdrawn, and that the veterinarians be given a suitable rank and made amenable to their superiors in rank. To this suggestion Mr. Kenney would not accede, and demanded a vote on his original amendment. It was agreed to—25 to 23.

Mr. Sewell offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing for one Chaplain for each cavalry regiment, with the rank, pay and allowances of a captain mounted, and one for each infantry regiment, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of infantry. Provided, that the office of Post Chaplain, U. S. A., is abolished, and the officers now holding commissions as Chaplains shall be assigned to regiments; and provided, further, that no person shall be appointed a Chaplain in the regular Army who shall have passed the age of thirty-five years, nor until he shall have established his fitness as required by existing law.

An amendment to the section relating to the appointing of additional military cadets was offered by Mr. Pettus, striking out the words "two from each State at large"—rejected, 33 to 13.

Speaking of the increase in the artillery made by the

bill, Mr. Bates said: "There are to be 18 batteries of field artillery under this bill. We have now 12 batteries; so that there is an increase of 6. At the outbreak of the Spanish war we had but 5 batteries; and we had 10 regiments of cavalry and 25 regiments of infantry. This bill adds to the artillery and increases it about 17,500 in the artillery service alone."

There was a great deal of debate on the increase in the number of cadets at the Military Academy. Mr. Tillman said: "We are confronted with this condition: We have a vast number of men who are in the Army temporarily, we hope, and they are serving their apprenticeship to the service of war. They will like it so well, especially being in Uncle Sam's service and getting better pay than they can get in civil life, that there is going to be terrible pressure for any vacancies whenever the Army is disbanded. I refer to the present excessive force over the regular establishment. Whenever there is a reduction by disbandment or mustering out of the excessive number now on hand, we are going to have the worst half hour or week or two of our lives in this Chamber and in the other to get the few score of places, or the two or three hundred places, that may be then vacant, from the men who have won their spurs, so to speak."

"I confess it appears probable upon the face of the case, with the new line of policy we are already upon, that the Army will remain at its present size, and after making provision for the additional number of officers necessary out of the men in the Army now, who, as I said, are serving their apprenticeship and learning how to be soldiers in that field which is the most efficacious in creating officers, I do not see why we should rush into a project which will increase the corps of cadets at West Point."

Senator Teller said that the bill practically provided for an increase of 25 cadets annually. He expressed the belief that we have had more graduates from West Point for a good many years than could be utilized, but strongly favored the proposed increase. "Several years ago," he said, "we provided that after being graduated they should receive certain marks of favor and wait then until there was opportunity to utilize them. That is the fact. If it shall be found that there are more than we need—and there will not be enough, in my opinion, under this bill—all we have to do is to let them step aside and wait until there is a vacancy."

"The country will not suffer by the education of a few more young men at the National Academy at West Point. They will get an education there that will fit them for certain classes of business thoroughly and excellently, and it seems to me there can be no objection to the number. It may be that we will not increase the Army; I hope we will not above what we are increasing it in this measure, which I heartily approve, because I know we cannot make artillerymen of raw recruits. You can make soldiers of citizens in ninety days if you have an officer who knows his business. We have demonstrated that fact in this war."

Mr. Hawley also urged the enlargement of West Point, and said: "I do not think this enlargement here will give a surplus of officers to the Army. But suppose it should. What happens? What has happened before? As a rule, the men who have gone out of our Army into civil life, the moment they heard the drum of approaching war rushed to Washington or by telegraph offered their services. Practically every man in civil life whose health remained to him would offer his services to his country. There is nothing wasted by graduating a few men, if we do not need them at the time, after being educated at that institution, which is the best of its character, in my judgment, in the world. There is land enough there. There are professors enough to educate many more men, to the great benefit of the country and to the great benefit of the Army."

Mr. Hale did not agree with this view. "In the present condition of the Army," he said, "particularly with 300 civilian appointments having already been made who are now in the Army; who are becoming practiced officers; who are getting indurated by military life and who will make a valuable force in the Army for the future, considering the likelihood that at some blessed day, if it shall ever dawn upon us, we may reduce the Army—I do not think there is any need of providing more cadets to be educated at West Point."

Mr. Proctor said that it is very important that there shall be a fair proportion of educated officers in the Army. This bill practically increases the Army about 20 per cent., and as with the Army as it has been there has been a deficiency of educated officers, it seems very important that we should have a larger number. The Army register, he said, shows that with 25 regiments there are only 34 second lieutenants West Point graduates, only about 10 per cent., as the full quota of second lieutenants would be 300. Some regiments are without a single one, and no regiment has more than three graduates of West Point among the second lieutenants. Mr. Pettus expressed the opinion that there is no school that educates a man so fast to be a soldier as being shot at by the enemy, and that the volunteers ought to have a chance to go into the Army if the President finds them fit.

Mr. Hawley said in answer that we cannot afford to keep up a war for the sake of educating young men. We want in time of peace a good body of men. Of the men who go out of West Point about 40 per cent. get commissions, owing to the severity of examinations.

Mr. Money pointed out that "Not only is the present head of the Army not a graduate from West Point, but neither is Adjutant-General Corbin, who has been made Major-General to-day, nor Gen. Shafter, who was put

in charge of the campaign at Santiago, nor Gen. Schwan, nor was gallant Layton. Not one of these men were West Pointers."

"I think the greatest genius of the late civil war was a man who never saw the inside of a college, West Point or other, who did not pretend to grammatical construction of his sentences, and who spelled his words as often wrong as right. That was N. B. Forrest. I never knew a greater fighter or a greater general. He was a born soldier."

Mr. Hawley said: "As to the matter of promoting men from the ranks, I have the assurance of a man who knows as well as anybody in the whole Army—an officer in the War Department—that they have been striving to get men from the ranks to make lieutenants of, and cannot get enough."

Mr. Tillman: "Will the Senator from Connecticut guarantee that there is no prejudice or feeling of caste or aristocracy on the part of the examining board against these men coming up?"

Mr. Hawley: "Yes."

Mr. Tillman: "Then you guarantee a great deal more than I will be willing to undertake to vouch for." Mr. Tillman added that he contended that the volunteer "is a better soldier than any regular ever born, if you will train him right."

The bill as amended was finally passed as a whole without further division.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "As a nation we owe the Boers a debt of gratitude for so plainly showing the necessity of a thorough reorganization of our Army and the substitution of a purely military training for the existing one, which may be called a cross between that of a schoolboy, accountant, public lecturer and general tradesman, with a dash of practical soldiering thrown in now and then. A man in the present day might be the best regimental officer, but unless he is also a good accountant, can keep a coffee shop or canteen on a sound and profitable basis, and has a knowledge of all sorts of other things, he can never expect to make headway in the service. Practical musketry, which should be the most important part, at all events of the infantry soldier's training, is quite of secondary consideration, and the total amount of time spent annually by the British soldier in shooting averages about five hours; and consequently as each yearly course commences, he is as great a stranger to the use of his rifle as when he started his recruits' course. To run after an enemy who is also a crack shot is a vastly different affair from running after the hounds. This is a lesson the enemy has taught our men several times in our present war in South Africa."

"Reveille," the periodical published at Norwich (Vt.), University, has a handsome likeness of Capt. Chas. H. Stockton, U. S. N., of whom it says: "The study of the laws of nations has ever been a necessity for any officer or one who would become an officer of the Army or Navy, but the part which our country now plays in the affairs of the world makes it a subject of keen interest to everyone. Furthermore by our national constitution the laws of nations are made a part of the law of the land, ignorance of which, according to a time honored maxim of jurisprudence, is an unpardonable sin. The University is exceedingly fortunate in having for its lecturer on international law one who is considered the best contemporary American authority, Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College. Capt. Stockton has recently delivered us a course of lectures, bearing upon the present problems, which were most instructive. No one should fail to appreciate the interest which he shows in us and the sacrifice which he makes in our behalf in devoting so much of his time to these lectures."

The change of commanders at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., took place May 1. Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 3d Art.; Capt. Edward Davis, 3d Art., quartermaster and commissary, and Capt. D. J. Rumbough, Adjutant, 3d Art., came over from Angel Island, relieving Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf. The San Francisco "Bulletin," referring to the change, says: "As usual in all such changes there is reason for regret and reason for congratulation. Every one who has known Col. Eskridge in the brief time he has been at the Presidio has admired his energy as an officer and enjoyed his geniality as a man, and will be glad that he is to remain stationed at the Presidio for some time to come. At the same time, it has long seemed as if the artillery should be in command at the Presidio, where the most important fortifications in the United States have been constructed. Col. Rawles is known as an able officer, and the development of the artillery work under his hands will doubtless be progressive."

We note that in some instances of late General Orders have been issued laudatory of Army officers still on the active list in violation of so much of Par. 771, Army Regulations, as directs that "Orders eulogizing the conduct of living officers will not be issued except in cases of gallantry in action or performance of specially hazardous service." The regulation is a good one and its force should not be weakened by praise for performance of duty which does not come within its terms.

The statement of a recently returned French engineer officer who early volunteered in the Dutch service in South Africa, that the Boers have never had more than 35,000 to 40,000 men under arms, is probably near the truth.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

During the debate on the Army appropriation bill, before its final passage by the Senate on May 3, Senator Pettigrew took up much time with the reading of a number of letters, chiefly from officers and men of the First South Dakota Inf. during the early months of 1899, expressing a desire to be sent home from the Philippines, and in some cases viciously attacking officers commanding and the President. Mr. Pettigrew, continuing in this line on May 3, said: "The thing complained of by the soldiers who were retained in the Philippines after their term of service had expired, and who did the fighting in 1899, is that those soldiers who were discharged previous to our commencing the conquest of that country—those soldiers who came home before we declared war against the people of the Philippines and began to deprive these people of their independence—were given travel pay, which gave them several hundred dollars more than were given to the men who were retained in the Philippines almost the whole of the year 1899 and were engaged in those bloody conflicts."

He read a number of other letters. In one Capt. George Auld, Co. K, North Dakota Vols., writing from Manila June 23, 1899, said: "I saw in the papers the other day that the President had informed Senator Pettigrew that Otis had cabled that the volunteers did not want to be sent home. I think the President was giving the Senator a fairy tale. If the volunteers don't want to go home, I never saw anybody that did. I will venture to say that the only persons in the volunteers who wish to stay are the Regular Army officers commanding volunteer regiments and such captains and first lieutenants in the Regular Army who are now enjoying the rank and pay of colonels. We did not enlist to remain in the Philippines and fight niggers in the jungles."

In another letter Charles H. Jackson, of the 1st South Dakota Vols., said: "Otis makes the volunteers do all the fighting and leaves the regulars stay in Manila, so they will not be shot. We are 60 miles from Manila, along the railroad. Several thousand regulars idle in Manila. I have to go half starved; not enough to eat." This, with the further contents of the letter, was made the occasion for "scare" headlines by a Hot Springs local daily paper. Another letter from a private in the same command said: "You see they keep the volunteers on the firing line fighting and the regulars in town out of danger, for they do not have to recruit the volunteers and they do the regulars. There was a time when we had only five men in a company on the lines—the rest were all sick—and then Gen. Otis sent a Regular Army doctor down and he sent every man out to the lines that could walk and some that could not. But what can we do? One of the majors of the Montana regiment pulled off his coat and told the doctor that he could lick any — of a Regular Army doctor on the island, and now they are going to court martial him; but I hope that he will beat them."

At this point Senator Gallinger rose to protest against sending to the desk to be read and to become part of the Senate records letters containing profanity which would not be permitted in good society. Senator Hawley also protested, saying that profanity unlimited and the wildest blasphemy ought not to be put in a decent journal. Mr. Pettigrew said that the letters were from boys "who were fighting in a cause in which they did not believe, conscripted into service which they believed was unjust, forced to obey the commands of their officers because of military discipline and because they were too good soldiers not to obey, and they were surrounded by circumstances that will make an American boy swear if he ever would swear." He added that he was "well aware that those special sycophantic advocates and supporters of the Administration, who never rise above the desire to control patronage, although they are not always able to do it, even in their own towns, feel terribly annoyed at the facts that I am placing in the Record with regard to the treatment of these troops," and produced a number of other letters.

Senator Hawley, discussing the bill, gave the following data, showing that the percentage of suicide in war times is as good on the whole as the percentage in peace times: "Seven officers and 22 enlisted men ended their lives in this way during the period of April 11, 1899, to March 27, 1900. This is equivalent to 30.7 cases for twelve months. The mean strength present having been 47,800 men, the annual rate of cases (0.64) per thousand men is found to agree with the mean annual rate of the Regular Army."

In regard to the Army small arm Senator Teller said: "What I want to attract the attention of the committee and of the country to is that we are now manufacturing a gun which is regarded by those who are acquainted with guns as an inferior gun. All the people who are familiar with guns in this country, and I might say in the world, are astonished at the adoption of the Krag-Jorgensen gun by this Government. It has never found anybody in Europe to approve it. It is regarded there, I will not say as a second-rate gun, because I do not want to say anything offensive, but it is not regarded, I believe, as a first-class gun. We have nearly 100,000 of those guns on hand, besides what are in the hands of the Army; so that we have probably 170,000 or 175,000, or somewhere in that neighborhood, of those guns, and we are now manufacturing them, the Department informs me, at the rate of about 1,200 a week—say 5,000 a month."

Senator Hawley agreed with this, and said "I am not satisfied with that gun. In the first place, its looks injure it in the eyes of anyone who has been accustomed to the comparatively good-looking gun of the old style—even the Springfield rifle. It is very awkward to handle—awkward in the hands of a soldier going through the manual. I have heard complaints made as to its accuracy in shooting, but I hardly think there is very much in that, because accuracy in shooting depends upon the fine boring and rifling of the barrel, and there is no reason why the Krag-Jorgensen should not be as well rifled and bored as any other gun."

"I think it would be very well to direct a re-examination of the Krag-Jorgensen and all other guns—to invite a gun competition, and to have a new board. We can not stop their manufacture now, because we must go on with the making of guns, and to select a new one by this board with its numerous experiments would take a good deal of time. There is another thing that would take a good deal of time—the making of new machine tools for a new gun, for a shop has to be very largely reconstructed when you change the machine that is to be made."

Senator Warren also agreed with these views and said: "I think there should be an inquiry, and that it should be instituted early. I assume the Senator from Colorado will not endeavor to put the matter on this bill, though I think his remarks are very timely. It is time that we should start some such examination and get a thorough report."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
 NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Arrived Hampton Roads May 6. Address mail to Ft. Monroe, Va.
 DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Portsmouth, N. H., May 8, where she will be placed out of commission. Address Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
 INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, League Island, in reserve. Address there.
 MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Port Limon May 8. Address mail to Port Limon, Costa Rica.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Arrived at League Island May 9. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Carthagena. Address mail to Carthagena, Colombia.
 TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.
 VIKEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtiss. Arrived at Port Padre, April 2. Address mail to Port Padre, Cuba.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Left Para for Rio May 8. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Same as Chicago.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
 IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Bremerton, Washington, in dry dock. Address mail to Bremerton, Washington.
 ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
 PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Left San Juan, Nicaragua, for San Francisco, May 5. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
 BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Hong Kong May 4. To be docked. Address mail to Manila.
 BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Left Nagasaki for Shanghai May 9. Will return to the United States. Pursuing following itinerary: Arrive Singapore June 1, arrive Port Said July 1, arrive Gravesend, August 1, arrive New York, October 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Left Nagasaki May 7 for Yokohama. Ordered to San Francisco. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Post Office.
 BRUTUS, at Guam.
 CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
 CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1. Address mail to Shanghai, China, care U. S. Consul.
 CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.
 CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Yokohama, Japan. Ordered to San Francisco. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Post Office.
 CULGOA—Lieut.-Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane, April 2. Will return to Manila.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at Brisbane, May 8. Will return to Manila.
 HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
 IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmora. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.
 MANILA, Lieut. Albert N. Norton. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Blecknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred. M. Wise ordered to command.
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. Arrived at Hong Kong April 9. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 NANSHAN, at Manila.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. George E. Ide. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Manila, P. I.
 OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Kobe May 8. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.
 SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left Labuan for Colombo May 6. Returning to United States. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Shanghai. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. Will be docked at Foo Chow.
 YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Yokohama. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
 GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will proceed to Newport June 11.
 PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. Arrived Newport May 3. Address Newport, R. I.
 TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived Mare Island May 7. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Left Key West May 9 for Hampton Roads. Address mail to Ft. Monroe, Va.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Hampton Roads for Fayal May 2. Will proceed on cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Fayal, Azores, May 15, leave 21; arrive Gibraltar May 25, leave May 30; arrive Lisbon May 28, leave June 2; arrive Gravesend June 11, leave June 21; arrive Christiana June 28, leave July 2; arrive Copenhagen July 4, leave July 11; arrive Stockholm July 15, leave July 19; arrive Kiel July 21, leave July 28; arrive Havre or Rouen Aug. 8, leave Aug. 13; Hampton Roads, Sept. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
 EBREX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived Portsmouth, N. H., May 7. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
 PENACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 23 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. Sailed from New York City on cruise April 30. Will touch at Southampton, Gibraltar and Madeira. The St. Mary's will remain at Glen Cove a few days, and then go to New London. Boys will be taken aboard at both places. The ship will put to sea from New London straight for Southampton. She will sail through the Mediterranean before returning in September. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. At her anchorage at Philadelphia. Will sail on her European cruise early in June. Address care Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. Arrived at Tompkinsville May 9. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Left Shanghai May 10 en route to Manila. Address mail to Post Office, New York.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived San Juan April 27. Address mail care Navy Dept. Will shortly sail north.
 EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Bahia for Barbados May 2. Address mail to Ft. Monroe, Va.
 INDIAN, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Lambert's Point May 1. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. Arrived Chicago May 1. Address there.
 NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Annapolis. Placed in commission May 1. Address Annapolis, Md.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Boston May 8. Address care Navy Dept.
 PRARIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Makenzie. Left New Orleans for Key West May 8. Will remain there until May 16. Address mail to Key West, Fla.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived San Diego May 4. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu, May 2. Address Manila, P. I.
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Chenwan, April 30. Will proceed to Unalaska. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster. Comdr. A. R. Couden ordered to command.
 YANKEE, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Gibara April 17 for Nipe. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CASAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan.
 KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Arrived Newport May 4. Address Newport, R. I.
 UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Was at Yokohama, Japan, March 16, refitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamchatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.
 BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Washington.
 BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Newbern, N. C.
 CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y.
 CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
 CASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. En route to Baltimore, Md.
 COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
 DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
 DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
 FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon. At Detroit, Mich.
 FORTWARD, Lieut. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
 GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. At Galveston, Tex.
 GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
 GRANT, Capt. D. F. Lozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
 GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
 GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
 HANALUY, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
 HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Pengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
 MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Failing. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
 MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal.
 McCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.
 McLANE, Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Port Tampa, Fla.
 MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
 NUNYAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michael, Alaska.
 ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Philadelphia, Pa.
 PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Seattle, Washington.
 RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. At San Francisco, Cal.
 SEMINOLE, Lieut. H. B. West. Baltimore, Md.
 SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
 SMITH, Lieut. E. B. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.
 THETIS, Lieut. F. C. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.
 WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.
 WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.
 WINDONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Mobile, Ala.
 WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 5—Capt. C. S. Radford, Asst. Q. M., granted two days' leave from 7th instant.
 MAY 5—2d Lieut. O. H. Rask, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report to Major W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., in charge of recruiting, for duty.
 Col. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, granted two days' leave from 7th instant.
 2d Lieut. S. W. Brewster, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.
 Major G. A. Doyen, ordered to Pittsburgh, Pa., for temporary duty on Recruiting Service.
 MAY 7—1st Lieut. John S. Bates, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty with the Marine Guard of the U. S. F. S. New York.
 MAY 9—Col. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, granted a day's extension of leave.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 4—Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges, detached Bureau of Equipment, May 7, and to Washington yard for ordnance instruction.
 Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, detached Vermont and to Kentucky with draft of men; sailing May 14.
 Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, order 1st modified. To duty on Franklin instead of Vermont when detached from Marcellus.
 Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, detached Enterprise, May 14 and to duty on Wabash, same day.
 Ch. Bism. J. McLaughlin, detached Boston Yard and to duty on Wabash.
 Ch. Bism. F. A. Dran, detached Navy Yard, Boston, and to continue duties on Wabash.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS, ASIATIC STATION, PER CABLE, MAY 5.

Lieut. W. C. Herbert, detached Yosemite and to Concord.
 Lieut. L. M. Nulton, detached Bennington and to New Orleans.
 Lieut. A. Moritz, detached Newark and to Yosemite.
 Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Hall, detached Culgoa and to Mare Island hospital.
 Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Barton, to the Newark.

MAY 5—Lieut. W. A. Moffett, to duty on Kentucky, May 15.
 Lieut. J. B. Bernard, detached Indiana; temporary duty on Vermont with draft, and to Kentucky when directed by Commandant.
 Lieut. V. O. Chase, detached Detroit and to duty at Navy Yard, Washington, immediately.
 P. Asst. Paym. Geo. Brown, Jr., detached Detroit when out of commission and to Mayflower.
 Lieut. J. C. Leonard, detached Detroit, May 12, and to line duty on Kentucky May 15.

MAY 6—Sunday.

MAY 7—Lieut. C. T. Jewell, detached Detroit when out of commission and to Washington yard for ordnance instruction.
 Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, detached Wabash, May 10, and to Indiana May 12.
 Asst. Surg. Geo. F. Freeman, detached Naval Hospital, Washington, May 10, and to Essex at Norfolk.
 Asst. Surg. C. H. DeLancy, detached Essex when relieved and to Naval Hospital, Washington.
 Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson, detached Detroit when out of commission and to Kearsarge.
 Surg. Geo. P. Lumsden, to duty on Kentucky, May 15.
 Paym. Clk. B. L. Lankford, appointment on nomination of Paym. W. J. Littell revoked. (Kearsarge.)
 Paym. Clk. F. F. MacWickie, appointed on nomination of Pay Insp. I. G. Hobbs. (Kearsarge.)
 Paym. Clk. H. W. Marshall, appointment on nomination of P. Asst. Paym. Geo. Brown, Jr., revoked. (Detroit.)

MAY 8—Comdr. T. H. Stevens, order April 4 modified. To Asiatic Station via steamer of May 11, instead of Solace.

Lieut. A. A. McKethan, order April 4 modified. To Asiatic Station via steamer of May 11, instead of Solace.
 Lieut. H. C. Kuenzli, commissioned Lieutenant.
 Paym. Clk. W. B. Rogers, appointment on nomination of Paym. J. N. Speel, revoked. (Naval home, Phila.)
 F. O. G. Apply to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and give reference as well as naval service performed.

MAY 9—Comdr. R. Inch, to duty at Newport News, Va., May 14, as inspector of machinery; works Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.
 Comdr. C. W. Rae, detached as inspector machinery, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, when relieved, and to duty as member Naval Examining Board, Washington yard.
 Chaplain W. T. Helms, detached Independence and to Buffalo, sailing to join ship May 19.
 Ch. Bism. W. Anderson, detached Vermont, connection draft, and to Kentucky.
 Gun. O. Fries, detached Vermont, connection draft, and to Kentucky.

P. Asst. Paym. R. H. Orr, commissioned passed assistant paymaster.
 P. Asst. Paym. W. H. V. Rose, commissioned passed assistant paymaster.
 Paym. Clk. J. C. Palmer, appointed on nomination of Paymaster J. N. Speel. (Navy Yard, League Island.)

MAY 10—P. Asst. Surg. S. G. Evans, to duty on Kentucky, May 15.
 P. Asst. Surg. W. C. Braisted, detached Detroit when out of commission, to home and be ready for sea orders.
 Lieut. J. K. Robison, to temporary duty on Independence when detached from Mare Island Hospital.
 Gun. O. Fries, detached Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's works and to duty on Kentucky.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MAY 4—Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel C. Lemly, of North Carolina, to be Judge Advocate General, with the rank of captain, for the term of four years, from the 4th day of June, 1900.
 MAY 7—Lieut. (junior grade) Thomas J. Senn, to be a lieutenant from the 31st day of Dec., 1899, vice Lieut. Horace M. Witzel, deceased.
 MAY 9—Lieut. (junior grade) J. H. Sypher, to be a lieutenant from the 11th of January, 1900, vice Hall, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

MAY 7—Comdr. James H. Dayton, to be captain, from the 25th of March, 1900.
 Lieut. Comdr. William H. Turner, to be commander, from the 29th of March, 1900.
 Lieut.-Comdr. Herbert Winslow, to be commander, from the 27th of March, 1900.
 Lieut. Edward E. Wright, to be a lieutenant-commander, from the 29th of March, 1900.

G. O. 545, APRIL 28, 1900, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes instructions relative to the filing of original telegrams or copies thereof with telegraph vouchers submitted by pay officers with their accounts.

G. O. 546, APRIL 28, 1900, NAVY DEPT.

On and after March 3, 1901, officers under examination for promotion to the grades of lieutenant-commander, lieutenant, and lieutenant (junior grade), in addition to the subjects now required, will be required to pass an examination in steam engineering, including—
 Description of the types of marine engines and boilers now in common use, the manner of putting them in operation, and the precautions to be taken to guard against derangements to which they are liable.
 The construction, operation, and function of the various auxiliary machines now in use on board ships of war, including air and circulating pumps, feed pumps, fire and bilge pumps, wrecking pumps, hydraulic pumps, forced draft and ventilating blowers, dynamo engines, evaporators, distillers, ice machines, starting and turning engines, anchor engines, steering engines, boat and deck winches, ash hoists, steam-launch machinery, etc.
 The management of engines and boilers, firing, water tending, oiling, etc., getting up steam at leisure, and in emergencies.
 The United States Navy Regulations for the care of engines and boilers.

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

G. O. 548, MAY 2, 1900, NAVY DEPT.

The Department having acquired Iona Island, Rockland Co., New York, for a naval magazine site, under the act of Congress (Public Act No. 185, March 3, 1899), designates it "U. S. Naval Magazine, Iona Island, New York."

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

THE NAVY OUTROWS YALE.

Annapolis, Md., May 8.

"The Navy is victorious!" On Saturday, May 5, the Naval Cadet eight turned the tide of ill luck that had set in against it for several seasons, and went four seconds to the good of Yale's eight in as clean and beautiful a race as has been seen on the Severn. The upper course from Clement's Creek to the railroad bridge was rowed, the start being from the bridge. Rough water caused the choice of the outer course.

The Navy plunged into work at the rapid stroke of thirty-six to the minute; Yale paced off with thirty-five. The Navy took the lead at once and kept it. Yale's bow hugged all the time the lapping bow of the Cadets' cedar. Then, acting under the previous instruction of their coach, on account of the rough, choppy water, the Navy slowed to thirty-five strokes and Yale fell to thirty-two. Then the 'Varsity men made a spurt, and it looked as if the time had come for them to show the Navy that they had only allowed the little mouse some play, and intended now to show the sailors their real strength. They covered the gap to within a foot of the Cadets' bow, and then holding on for a moment, let go their grip and fell back to their old place, a half length astern. Neither side had anything to give. It was hard to prophesy at the half mile, the mile, and the mile and a half of the course which was the better, but as the Navy's crew kept the lead, the Navy's backers, represented in numbers of boats of every character, began to have a little faith. To this point they dared scarcely draw a long breath, but silently and anxiously watched every stroke, fearing there some latent force yet to be used by the 'Varsity crew to dash their hopes in pieces. It was now the last quarter. The Navy was at thirty-four strokes, and the 'Varsity men the same. The coxswains were urging their crews to their best, and Captain Timmons, of the Navy, was pulling away at that steady, long, heavy pull that he had maintained from the start, which his crew seconded every foot of the way. Now the Navy's contingent were encouraged, as they saw the end near and their boat, uncertain as was the issue, yet in the lead of a lapping bow. The naval contingent began to call to their eight to win, and gave the Navy yell as both crews closed in, and the Navy saw the race was almost theirs. Old Clement's creek and Severn's hills echoed with wild shouts, cheers and the deafening screaming of whistles as the overjoyed Navy found that their eight had really won. Captain Timmons said after the race that his men were not tired at all. The steering of "Judge" Bingham, the sturdy little cadet coxswain, had been without a flaw.

The course was two miles straight away. The time—Navy, 10 min. 10 sec.; Yale, 10 min. 14 sec.—the best ever made over that course.

The coach, Mr. Ten Eyck, has made a complete change in the manner of the cadets' rowing and in the rigging of their shell, and introduced new methods altogether, the result of his practical experience of a life's training, in which he not only has done good work in a family of oarsmen, but has coached his son to hold the championship in sculling. The crew has been aided not a little in its training by the untiring help of the boat-keeper, Mr. J. W. Mills of Annapolis.

The Navy did not fare so well at baseball as they did in boat racing Saturday, for they were defeated by the crack team of the Seventh Regiment of New York by the decisive score of 12 to 5. For three innings the Navy stood well up with the guardsmen, but in the fourth the visitors batted out three runs, and they continued to pile the score up until they had the comfortable figure at which the game ended.

Dissonance was in the box for the visitors, and his speed and curves were too much for the cadets. His drop ball was particularly effective, and in the fourth inning he struck out a batter with three successive pitched balls. Dillard caught a fine game, and the fielding of the whole team was above anything seen here this year. Rosenbush pitched for the Navy, and Captain Bartholow caught. The fielding of the Annapolis men was very fair, but they lacked the snap of the visitors, and were not nearly such good hitters.

A local paper thus describes a game of base ball played here last week between the Marine Guard, Naval Academy, and the Hustlers of Annapolis: "A game of base ball was played yesterday at Eastport between the Marines and Hustlers of Annapolis. The game was very close and interesting up to the end of the fifth inning, when the score stood 4 to 8 in favor of the Marines. In the sixth inning the umpire made what was thought to be an unwise decision—causing the Marines the loss of three runs. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 10 to 10. The Marines proved to be more than a match in the game for the Hustlers. They are a very quiet and gentlemanly set of young men, try to avoid disputes and use no profane language. It seems strange they cannot have a fair game at Eastport. When the team can't beat them, the umpire will. The Marines take it and play with the odds against them."

Admiral and Mrs. Schouler entertained at dinner on May 3 Ensign and Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, Miss Wainwright, Miss Terry, Lieut. Robertson and Dr. Ohnesorg, U. S. N.

Miss Wainwright, daughter of Captain Wainwright, Superintendent of the Academy, sails with friends this week from New York for the Paris Exposition.

On Saturday, May 19, Columbia will try crews with the Navy. All the races will be two miles, straightaway. The Academy field day sports take place on Saturday afternoon, May 26.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Capt. C. H. Stockton, President of the Naval War College, Newport, has prepared a memorandum of the course of instruction for the current year, which has been approved by the Navy Department. The course will begin June 1 and will cover a period of three months. Assistant Secretary Hackett, who has direct charge of the college, will deliver an opening address June 2.

The first week will be devoted to a series of lectures by Captain Mahan upon the Art of War, as demonstrated by Napoleon's early campaigns on land. Then follows the consideration of the main problem of the year, dealing with the defense of the northwest coast of the United States, north of the Columbia river, and the protection of our insular possessions—Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. The resources and strategical topographical and hydrographical features of these countries will be closely studied, and the defense of the countries planned against an attack by a strong naval power. The history of all previous naval operations in the area of this problem will be brought out.

Lectures will be given on naval strategy by Captain Mahan, on coast defense by Captain Goodrich, and on naval tactics by Captain Taylor, and it is probable that Admiral Luce will deliver a lecture on some subject of naval history. Part of the day of these lectures will be devoted to various tactical problems, and the working out by the improved war game of Kriegspiel, of strategical, tactical and single ship questions of combat.

Major Knight, of the U. S. Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, N. Y., will deliver a lecture on submarine mines for harbor defense. Warfare by means of torpedo boats will be the subject of lectures by Lieutenant Chandler of the Navy. There will also be lectures on maritime international law by President Stockton, a part of which will be an explanation of the code of the laws of war at sea.

It is intended to have lectures and conferences on combined operations and harbor defense, to be participated in by officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and it is hoped that harmonious understanding may be greatly promoted thereby. The questions of the proper ships for the American Navy and the proper organization, mobilization and expansion of the Navy at the outbreak of war, will be touched upon during the coming course. Surgeon Bayer of the Navy will lecture upon the subject of naval hygiene and the care of men in tropical climates, ashore and afloat.

The sea powers of the principal naval countries of the world will also be treated in a series of lectures by officers of the college staff, and it is hoped to secure lectures from several distinguished civilians upon subjects pertinent to the history and policy of the country.

NAVY OFFICERS TO BE RETIRED.

It will not be necessary to apply this year to the Navy the selecting-out clause of the personnel act, which has been so feared by officers. This clause was designed to cause vacancies each year in all grades sufficient to prevent stagnation in promotion, but has never been popular among officers of the service on account of the chance which it affords to show favoritism. Last year the vacancies were sufficient to cause the required number of places in all grades so that the clause was not brought into requisition. This year, it is said at the Navy Department, the number will suffice to cause an even flow of promotion. There are at the present time several applications on file from officers seeking voluntary retirement from the service. Several officers who have made application have recently withdrawn them and have returned to duty. Captain McGowan is among the number who made application for retirement, but has withdrawn it and is now on sick leave. Lieutenant-Commander Reamey is among those who have applied for voluntary retirement. The following officers have applied for retirement:

Captains—W. H. Harris, G. E. Ide, R. E. Imrey. Commanders—W. I. Moore, D. Delehanty, J. D. J. Kelley, R. P. Rodgers, C. T. Forse, A. B. Speyers, T. H. Stevens.

Lieutenant-commanders—W. F. Low, N. T. Houston, C. S. Richman, L. L. Reamey, W. Kilburn, W. E. Sewell, B. A. Fiske, F. H. Holmes, W. R. A. Rooney, W. C. Eaton, H. T. Cleaver, J. P. S. Lawrence, G. S. Willits, E. R. Freeman, H. Minett.

OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The chief characteristics of the three sea-going coast line battleships, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899, are as follows: Armament, four 12-inch B. L. rifles, 40 calibers; light 8-inch, 45 calibers; twelve 6-inch, 50 calibers. Secondary Battery: Twelve 3-inch B. L. rifles (14-pounders), twelve 3-pounders, four 1-pounders, automatic; four 1-pounders, single-shot; two 3-inch field guns, two Gatling guns, six caliber .30 automatic guns.

The main battery will be mounted as follows: Four 12-inch guns in pairs, in two electrically controlled, balanced, elliptical turrets, having inclined port-plates; such turrets being on the line of the keel, one forward and one aft, having an arc of fire of 270 degrees. Eight 8-inch guns in pairs, in four electrically controlled, balanced turrets, one on each beam near the forward end of the superstructure and one on each beam near the after end of the superstructure, having an arc of fire from right ahead and astern to not less than 55 degrees forward and abaft the beam. On the main or gun deck twelve 6-inch guns will be mounted in broadside, six on each side, having an arc of fire of 110 degrees; that is, 55 degrees forward of and 55 degrees abaft the beam.

The Department will reserve the right to change, within a period of six months after date of the contract, the number and caliber of the guns, the arrangement of the battery and turrets, and the thickness and distribution of the armor.

The armored protection will be as follows: A complete water line belt 8 feet in width. This belt will be of maximum thickness for a distance of about 190 feet abreast the engines and boilers; that is, 11 inches thick at its upper edge and maintaining this thickness downward for a distance of 5 feet, from which point it will taper to 8 inches at its lower edge. This belt will be completed to the bow and stern, as follows: For a distance of about 45 feet forward and abaft the heavy belt above described, the plates will be 9 inches in thickness at the upper edge, tapering uniformly to 6 inches in thickness at the lower edge. The next course of plates, forward and aft for a distance of about 20 feet, will be 6 inches in thickness at the upper edge, tapering uniformly to 4½ inches in thickness at the lower edge. The next course of plates, forward and aft for a distance of about 20 feet, will be 5 inches in thickness at the upper edge, tapering uniformly to 4 inches at the lower edge. The belt will be completed to the bow and stern with plates of uniform thickness of 4 inches.

Above the main belt and covering the central portion of the hull for a distance of about 245 feet, the ships' sides will be protected by armor of a uniform thickness of 6 inches, extending up to the upper deck; this upper and lower casemate side armor being joined to the barbettes of the after 12-inch turret by athwartship armor of 6 inches in thickness, and connected forward by inclined armor of 6 inches in thickness, thus forming a central casemate or redoubt, which will contain twelve 6-inch guns.

All 14-pounder guns will be protected by 2-inch plates of a sufficient area to form efficient shields to the crews working them.

The barbettes for the turrets for the 12-inch guns will be 10 inches in thickness, except where they are enclosed in the casemate, where the thickness will be reduced to 6 inches. The turrets for the 12-inch guns will be 10 inches in thickness, except the port-plates, which will be 11 inches in thickness. The tops of the

12-inch turrets will be 3 inches in thickness. The armor for the 8-inch turrets will be 6 inches thick, except the port-plates, which will be 6½ inches in thickness. The barbettes for the 8-inch turrets will be 6 inches in thickness. The tops of the 8-inch turrets will be 1½ inches thick. The conning tower will be 9 inches thick; also its shield; its tube will be 6 inches in thickness, and its floor 2 inches thick. The signal tower will be 5 inches in thickness.

The vessels will have twin screws. The engines will be of the vertical twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple expansion type, of a combined I. H. P. of 19,000. The steam pressure will be 250 pounds. There will be twenty-four boilers of the straight water-tube type, placed in six water-tight compartments.

General Dimensions, etc., of the Vessels.

Length on load water line.....	435 feet
Breadth, extreme, at load water line.....	78 feet
Trial displacement, about.....	14,650 tons
Mean draft at trial displacement, about.....	24 feet
Greatest draft, full load, about.....	26 feet
Total coal bunker capacity.....	1,900 tons
Coal carried on trial.....	900 tons
Feed water carried on trial.....	66 tons
Speed not less than.....	19 knots

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The detachment from Philippine duty of the U. S. S. Newark causes much rejoicing among the officers and crew of the ship, and recent advices from Yokohama, the present location of the vessel, are to the effect that the morale of the flagship has been materially improved by the change of station. It is not improbable that the Newark may make a short cruise to Hakodate, in the north of Japan, during the coming warm weather, but her stay in those waters will not be of a long continuance.

The U. S. S. Petrel has become a sort of floating fixture at Cavite, and the presence of that craft at that point has been an excellent idea, for the officers on duty in connection with the repair shop at Cavite have been able to keep their quarters on the Petrel, and so no difficulty has been raised as to sea pay, rations, etc., about which the accounting officers of the Treasury Department are beginning to draw the terms of the statutes so strictly.

The Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., has the contract for supplying the required iron and steel work for the U. S. Government works under way at Pago-Pago, Island of Tutuila, Samoa, and the contract is under the immediate supervision of Comdr. F. J. Drake, U. S. N. Commander Drake is also the Ordnance officer at the Mare Island Yard. The coal sheds and other work going on at Tutuila are under the control of the Bureau of Equipment.

Recent private letters from the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., are to the effect that the health of that station is not as good as has hitherto been the case, the continued work of the big dredging machine on the channel opposite the yard being held responsible for this condition of affairs. Considerable malarial trouble is receiving the attention of the medical officers on duty at the hospital.

The recently ended rainy season at Mare Island, Cal., has been the most severe which has been experienced for many years past, and the amount of rain-fall eclipses the record.

The following is the percentage of completion of vessels of the United States Navy under construction as shown by the records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for May 1:

Battleships—Kansas, 99; Kentucky, 99; Illinois, 78; Alabama, 95; Wisconsin, 91; Maine, 25; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 18. Scaled Protected Cruisers—Albany, 99; Denver, 0; Des Moines, 0; Chattanooga, 2; Galveston, 0; Tacoma, 0; Cleveland, 0. Monitors—Arkansas, 28; Connecticut, 49; Florida, 33; Wyoming, 45. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 56; Barry, 56; Chauncey, 56; Dale, 72; Decatur, 71; Hopkins, 53; Hull, 53; Lawrence, 90; Macdonough, 89; Paul Jones, 72; Perry, 72; Preble, 72; Stewart, 24; Truxtun, 19; Whipple, 19; Worden, 19. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98; Goldsborough, 99; Bailey, 87; Bagley, 43; Barney, 55; Biddle, 6; Blakely, 83; De Long, 83; Nicholson, 53; O'Brien, 53; Shubrick, 85; Stockton, 89; Thornton, 81; Tingey, 58; Wilkes, 48. Submarine Torpedo Boat—Plunger, 85.

A report recently received by the Navy Department from Capt. J. E. Craig states there is considerable delay in getting the cruiser Albany ready for active service. This vessel was purchased by the United States immediately prior to the beginning of the Spanish war, and it was expected she would be ready for sea duty long before the present time. It seems from the report of Capt. Craig the trouble is over the dynamos for the ship, and although the contractors have worked faithfully, it is now impossible to definitely say when the Albany will be in readiness to start for this country. It has been determined to send the Albany to the Brooklyn Navy Yard as soon as she reaches the United States, where she will be refitted after the plans adopted by the Navy Department. It is not expected she will need a great amount of work upon arrival in this country; simply matters of minor detail will be changed in order that she may be uniform with our other vessels.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., Naval Attaché, reports that the special trial of Vickers Maxim guns which he attended at the firm's range at Eynsford, May 3, was on the whole satisfactory, although the extractor failed to work in the case of one cartridge. All the latest makes of guns were shown, including a 3-pounder automatic on a naval cone mounting ordered for the United States. This gun, which has a muzzle velocity of 595 metres a second, fired a number of deliberate rounds of common shells loaded and fused. It also fired rapidly a series of twenty rounds.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces the arrival of the Detroit at Portsmouth, N. H., May 8, and the Alliance at Key West, May 6, all well. The latter vessel is expected at Hampton Roads, May 17.

One of the most important facts which developed during the late war with Spain was the great need by this country of more coaling stations for the Navy. The Navy Department, realizing this, has been for some time at work planning for the establishment of stations at various parts of the world, and all now depend upon the negotiations in progress between the State Department and the various countries concerned. The Government of Liberia has recently consented to the establishment of a coaling station at a site to be selected by the Navy Department, and it is the intention to immediately begin the necessary work. As has been noted in the Army and Navy Journal, the Department will establish stations at Pago Pago, Guam and Honolulu.

PROPOSED TRANSFERS TO ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As there seems to be one point in connection with the Army reorganization bill which has just passed the Senate that has apparently escaped your attention, I take the liberty of bringing it to your notice, hoping that you, with your usual sense of justice, will speak of it in your next issue and do what you can to prevent what may turn out to be a gross injustice. I refer to the clause in the bill which provides for the transfer to the artillery of officers below the rank of major, with rank in their respective grades determined by their length of service. Section 3 of the bill has this provision:

"Provided, that in filling the vacancies that may be created by this act officers of infantry or cavalry who at the time of the passage of this act are not above the rank of captain may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred to the artillery arm, taking rank therein in their respective grades according to length of service as commissioned officers, and no officer shall be transferred in any grade so long as there are officers of artillery of lower grade, but with longer service as commissioned officers."

At present the rank of the first man of the class of '99, U. S. M. A., to take the infantry is 5. That of the first man to take the artillery is 66. The graduation rank of the two men in their class was, respectively, 18 and 7. It is possible that before the reorganization bill becomes a law (if it passes at this session or later) several graduates of the class of '99 in the infantry will be 1st lieutenants, while no graduate of that class in the artillery will have obtained their first lieutenantcies. The law will allow these infantry officers to enter the artillery as 1st lieutenants and rank men of their own class who ranked them on graduation. This certainly puts a premium on low graduation from the Academy. In the interests of the service as well as of justice I request that you give publicity to this state of affairs and endeavor to have it corrected.

ARMY.

That part of the bill introduced by the Honorable Secretary of War increasing the artillery and providing for transfers from the other arms to the artillery is by no means just to the officers of that arm.

Let us compare the promotion received and the present status of the artillery with that of the cavalry and infantry. Thirty-seven per cent. of the majors of cavalry and forty per cent. of the majors of infantry entered the service as commissioned officers of the Regular Army in 1870 or since that date; while thirty-six per cent. of the captains of artillery entered the service as commissioned officers of the Regular Army prior to the year 1870. Compare the status of captains of artillery with those of the infantry and cavalry. Take No. 94 for an example. There are 129 captains of infantry and cavalry who now rank him and who are his juniors according to original entry into the Regular Army. There are 169 captains of infantry and cavalry, who, according to original entry into the service, were the juniors of the three ranking 1st lieutenants of artillery.

Promotion to the grade of captain in the infantry has now reached the class of 1891, and the first 52 1st lieutenants of artillery entered the service before that date. No. 52 on the list of 1st lieutenants of artillery has been jumped by 191 officers in the infantry and cavalry, and all of the class of '91 in the artillery have been jumped by 207 officers, and the senior officer in the artillery of the class of '92 has been jumped by 160 officers in the infantry and cavalry; and so on down the list of 1st lieutenants.

So much for the present status of the three arms. The bill provides for the increase to be a gradual one during a period of five years. At the end of that time, making due allowance for retirements, etc., the artillery and infantry will be about on even terms; provided no transfers are made to the artillery. With the same proviso the artillery and cavalry will be about on even terms at the end of the third year; the greatest sufferers will be the 2d lieutenants of cavalry.

If the artillery must absorb a goodly number from other arms, it is plain to be seen that many officers of artillery must be content to be captains all their lives, and the majority of the captains and 1st lieutenants of artillery need never look for anything higher than the grade of major.

ARTILLERY.

A GROWL FROM PORTO RICO.

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, April 18, 1900.

Since the departure of the 1st squadron of the 5th Cav. the place has become very desolate, as it has about cleared out all of the social affairs, and those left behind amuse themselves by issuing the relief rations to the starving natives.

Lieut. Chalmers Hall is now in command of Troop E, stationed at present at Mayaguez. Lieut. Arnold commands Troop L, now at San Herman. The civil authorities will take hold of things on the island in a few days, and Army people will step down and out. Whether the soldier administration has been a success or not remains to be seen by comparison. Army papers owe an apology for all the infernal rot they have written about the success of soldiers as civil administrators; you can't run a civil community by general orders.

The mounted battalion of the Porto Rican regiment is now well organized and awaiting mounts. The service of the Porto Rican soldier under canvas, now that the rainy season has set in, is no credit to the Q. M. Dept. Old soldiers can imagine what it is to live in tents where it rains eighteen hours out of the twenty-four.

Troops here are generally healthy, but the climate takes all of the energy out of a man and after a year or two of it he is very much inclined to defer everything until manana, the same as the natives do, and it is not to his discredit either when it is remembered that there is just enough energy left to drag one's self around. The question is often asked, "What in thunder did the U. S. hold on to the measly hole for anyhow?"

Citizens with a limited financial backing coming here prospecting generally wind up driving a team in the Q. M. Dept., and if they should lose this they are helpless, as there is nothing to find to do. The fact of the matter is an American cannot do manual labor here for any length of time without suffering in health.

Capt. Wheeler of Troop G, 5th Cav., is making the post at Abonito to bloom like a rose in a desert of old shacks, of which the town is composed. He has started and is now completing one of the most attractive posts on the island, nearly all done by natives paid for by relief supplies. The Captain is a builder and landscape artist of high order.

1st Sergt. Hammel of Troop L, 5th Cav., recently commissioned in the Porto Rican regiment, has reported at Cayey for duty.

The family of Major Almy, A. A. A. G., Dept. of

P. R., has joined him at San Juan. The family of Lieut. Schofield, 5th Cav., has left for a visit to the States.

Mrs. Col. Rafferty recently organized a grand concert in the local theatre, with talent from San Juan and other garrisons, and with the proceeds and other means has entirely furnished and renovated the City Hospital for the poor.

Every one is sorry to learn that when the civil authorities take hold Majors Dimmick and Thomas will lose their jobs as Judges of the Provisional Court, to the bench of which they are ornaments. The natives on account of seeing soldiers on the bench imagined that the Provisional Court was in some way connected with the relief supplies or provisions.

ROUGH RIDER MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Referring to your editorial remarks on the subject of the Rough Rider Encampment of which I have the military direction, I have to say that in my opinion the cavalry arm of the United States Army has no superior in the world as an implement of war under existing conditions which require long range arms and mobility of action.

This superiority has been accomplished by the unceasing efforts of the younger officers of the service, who learned their lessons on the frontier, where competition made good riding and good shooting a necessity. To ride down the mountain side over rocks and between boulders at a gallop, to fire to the rear or to the front under the horse's neck, to throw the horse and get behind him, to mount and dismount at the fast gait, and in fact to do anything a cowboy or Indian could do was not dreamed of in the tactics of the fathers.

All this the United States cavalryman of to-day can do and it would be absurd to suppose that an encampment of untrained men and horses could in any way furnish him an example or produce a model. Contrary to your assertion "the model" you refer to rests in the ranks and is in the hands of competent officers of the regular service and if at the end of one year of instruction I can make the best rider in the encampment the peer of a regular cavalryman I shall have good reason for congratulation. The object and desire in establishing this encampment is to afford the young men of our country an opportunity to improve and strengthen their physical condition and at the same time become good horsemen and expert shots, or in other words, to make men who, if the necessity arises, will feel themselves competent to offer their services to the Government as an acceptable reserve.

From experience in modern warfare in the Philippines and in South Africa it cannot be denied that the man on horseback with a good rifle or mounted in front of a piece of modern artillery is the man of the hour. It becomes necessary in the Philippines not only to drive the enemy from the front lines but to anticipate them at the next. In South Africa the butting against entrenched lines with infantry was found to be attended only with disaster, and no success came to the English Army until the mounted force under French was sent out, and that immense army to-day is on its back for want of remounts. The mounted man is an expensive article of warfare, but like all other valuable articles is the "best the market affords."

The Rough Rider Encampment, as you suggest, may in one sense be considered a business proposition, and if successful may be of some financial benefit to the proprietors, as successful operations generally are, but it also carries untold benefits to those receiving valuable instruction at a slight cost and through them a benefit to the Government not to be reckoned in dollars and cents.

If this reply to your editorial inquiry comes within your view of "moderation," please give it space in your next issue, and oblige,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., retired.

EXTRA INSURANCE ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Two letters on the above subject have appeared in recent issues of the Journal. The one in the issue of April 21, 1900, reads quite like an advertisement, and is more of an apology than a frank statement of what the New York Life has done and what it intends to do. The letter from the Major, retired, in the issue of April 28, 1900, is hardly to the credit of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of N. Y. This company made many friends by its action in regard to the Wounded Knee assessments (when the New York Life charged 10 per cent of face of policy), and now the Mutual seems to be making up for lost time.

I have a policy in the Mutual Life of New York, and before going to Cuba in June, 1898, attempted to ascertain what extra charges would be made. In November, 1899, this company sent me an extra assessment of \$16.67 on each \$1,000 of insurance, and to this extra they added another extra in the form of interest from Jan. 1, 1899, making total of \$17.25 on each \$1,000 of insurance. If the above is right why could they not have added interest from April, 1898?

It would be interesting to know how long the policies of officers killed in Cuba were held up, and what "war" deductions from the same were made. It would also interest those desiring to take out insurance to know what charges other companies have made and are still making.

LIEUTENANT.

TRIBUTE TO AN ARMY CHAPLAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It was with regret that we learned that the ill health of Chaplain C. C. Bateman of the 20th Inf. necessitated his return to the United States. The Chaplain was with us only a brief three months, but during that period he accomplished much for the soldiers and won many new friends among them. He was the busiest of men, yet with the work in his regiment he always found time to respond to the calls for services at the various hospitals in and about Manila and at the Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association in Manila.

Chaplain Bateman's lectures were always entertaining and instructive and greatly appreciated by every one. Just before being taken with his illness the Chaplain had begun a series of lectures on social purity at the Y. M. C. A., which attracted large audiences and inspired all with the thought of nobler living, but was able to deliver only two of them. We join with the Chaplain's many friends in wishing for him a speedy return to health that he may be able to continue the work in which he is so interested.

CHAS. A. GLUNZ, FRANK A. JACKSON,
Secretaries, Y. M. C. A.

Manila, P. I., April 8, 1900.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

New York May 4, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It may be of interest for your Journal to note in its next issue that from out of the profits arising from the Tournament of 1900 the Military Athletic League has contributed to the funds for the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry the sum of \$500, and has also sent to the funds for the family of Sergt. Douglass, killed while on duty at the Croton dam strikes, the sum of \$250; that it is the intention of the League to expend from \$200 to \$250 to equip with athletic apparatus the military post at Fort Monroe; that the West Point cavalry detachment and the 15th Inf. at Fort Columbus have been supplied with complete baseball outfits; that the sum of \$500 will be expended for the benefit of the sailors and marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Col. Luscomb being now in correspondence with Admiral Philip as to the manner of the expenditure of this amount.

Probably \$3,000 will be devoted to the enlargement and development of athletics in the National Guard and the Naval Militia organizations which are members of the Military Athletic League. The League is also arranging at the present time to send additional apparatus to Fort Meyer, Virginia, and Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, in addition to that already sent. During the year last past, the League has supplied athletic goods and gymnasium fittings to Fort Adams, Newport; Fort Hancock, N. J., and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and has set aside an appropriation of \$150 for the use of the station at Fort Hamilton when called for. It has also expended nearly \$1,000 in appropriations to different organizations in the National Guard and Naval Militia.

In view of the extreme popularity of the Military Exhibition given at the tournament each year it is of interest to know how the profits arising from these exhibitions are disposed of.

The Military Athletic League has no expenses other than the disbursements necessary to hold the annual tournament, and outside of that, reserving funds to maintain guarantee against loss. The profits are promptly expended for the purpose for which the League was organized.

The expenses above given are only those of the year last past. Before that time \$1,500 had been applied to the use of the Army and Navy, \$1,000 had been given to the U. S. Art. Sergt. whose hand had been amputated as the result of an accident at Madison Square Garden, and \$7,500 had been paid by the League as its contribution to the funds for the erection of a monument to the late Adjt.-Gen. of the State of New York, Gen. Josiah Porter. The Porter memorial committee has closed the contract for the construction and erection of this statue, which will probably be completed and ready to set up during the fall of 1900.

C. H. LUSCOMB,
President, M. A. L.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

San Antonio, Texas, May 5.

Lieut.-Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, who lately assumed the duties of chief surgeon of this department, has been confined to one of the rooms in the officers' ward in the Post Hospital suffering from an acute attack of indigestion.

Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., has very ably and acceptably filled the office of chief surgeon during the illness of Col. Cleary.

Capt. Fielder Beall of the U. S. Inf. has just returned from active service in Manila on a three months' furlough, being called home by the serious illness of Mrs. Beall.

Major Chas. B. Thompson, late Chief Quartermaster, left this post for the sea shore where he hopes to regain health lost by long years of arduous service.

Mrs. Ross L. Bush, wife of Lieut. Bush, 25th Inf., has at last succeeded in reaching the Presidio, California, her destination, after numerous trials and tribulations. This is the third start to visit her father, Col. Gerardi, of the Medical Corps. Twice she was compelled to return on account of washouts on the railroads.

Capt. J. L. Hodges, 25th Inf., with Co. C and D, returned from target practice at Camp McKibbin, Leon Springs. The captain and his command labored under great disadvantages on account of the frequent flooding of the camp and target range by high waters, but his well-known indomitable energy overcame all obstacles and he finished up his work several days before the prescribed time. Co. G, 25th, left last week for its turn at target practice under the command of Capt. Jos. Leitch. The march of eighteen miles was an extremely harassing one, as the heat ranged between 95 and 97 degrees. Though the company was halted from 11:30 A. M. until the cool of the evening they arrived hot, tired, thirsty and dusty at 8 P. M.

Miss Huston, sister to the wife of Capt. Torrey, 6th U. S. Inf., who has been spending the winter months in this glorious climate of Texas, has left the post for Springfield, Mass., where the captain has been ordered on a recruiting detail.

Last week was a gala day with the Society of "The Daughters of the Confederacy," represented by "The Bee Society" of local renown, who after years of effort and self-denial, amidst much to discourage, have erected and dedicated a magnificent monument in memory of their heroes.

Mr. Eugene Allen, of Chicago, Ill., has received a contract from the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., as an acting assistant surgeon and has reported at this post for duty.

The Surgeon-General during the Spanish-American war critically investigated the professional and moral attainments of each aspirant for admittance and at the present time has a corps of medical gentlemen who are more than qualified for the important and honorable positions they hold.

Capt. Frederick Sibley, acting I. G. of this Dept., has returned from Galveston where he has been making a tour of inspection. His mother, wife of Gen. Sibley, deceased, makes her home with her daughter, the wife of Gen. Chambers McKibbin, Dept. Comdr. She is one of those darling old-fashioned mothers whom we sometimes read about but rarely see, one who sits in big arm rocking chairs with white lace caps and long streamers which is so becoming to young or the elderly, with a smile for everyone and a kind word, waiting pleasantly the passage of time, living again in their grandchildren the days that are long past, seeing the changes among men and things, telling you of the days when she was a girl surrounded by the men who have made the history of the past century, for her life covers nearly their period. Her mental faculties are well preserved.

Mrs. Bullis, wife of Major John L. Bullis, Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Texas, gave a delightful "musical." Many friends of the major and his wife enjoyed the finely arranged programme.

Capt. Eaton Edward, late commander of Co. D, 25th

U. S. Inf., who for some time has been ordered before a medical board for retirement may well be proud of the record he has made both in the civil war and the Spanish-American campaign.

J. S. K.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 30, 1900.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles Egan passed through El Paso recently en route from California to Mexico, where they will spend some time visiting the various points of interest in Old Mexico.

Mr. Hulbert Stevenson, son of the late Lieut. Stevenson, 8th Cav., and a nephew of Major Fecet, U. S. A., retired, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Hall of El Paso.

Miss McClure, sister of the wife of Quartermaster-Sergt. Douglas, who came from St. Louis here for the benefit of her health, died the day after reaching El Paso and was buried in the post cemetery.

Capt. Fielder M. Beall, 3d Inf., passed through El Paso last week en route to Fort Sam Houston from Manila, where he was called by the severe illness of Mrs. Beall. Capt. Beall was formerly stationed at Fort Bliss, where they had many friends.

Dr. William Baird, post surg., accompanied by his wife and granddaughters, left the post last week for Cloud Croft, making the trip overland. The Doctor will return to the post after seeing them settled for the summer months.

Lieut. Julian Dodge has been appointed enumerator for the post in the census to be taken next month.

Orders have just been received by Capt. Loughborough to furnish an estimate as to the cost of painting and renovating the barracks and officers' quarters inside and out so as to be ready for occupancy by the last of June, and it is proposed that a battalion of one of the regiments soon to be ordered back from Cuba will come here.

A CREDITABLE PIECE OF WORK.

Morong, P. I., March 12, 1900.

Adj. 3d Battalion, 42d Inf., U. S. V.:

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the report of scouting party in compliance with the following verbal instructions, received from the commanding officer of the 3d Battalion, 42d Inf., U. S. V.:

"Proceed to the north and east of Tanay, in the Chinaman mountains, and if possible locate Lieut.-Col. Lasara Macahaga, his band and headquarters; if discovered, capture or destroy them."

The detail, consisting of Lieut. W. P. Kitts, 25 men from Co. I and 25 men from Co. J, commanded by myself, left Morong at 5:45 A. M. on the morning of March 9; proceeded through the town of Baras, then in a north-easterly direction for about six miles, following trails as we came to them, firing on two Filipinos, apparently unarmed, but in soldier's uniform. Owing to the heavy growth of underbrush and bamboo it was impossible to pursue. Turning east I proceeded about three and one-half miles. From this point we left all trails, and striking northeast through the dry bed of a stream, landed at 5:30 p. m. on the top of the highest mountain peak in the vicinity. Here we camped for the night and at 5:15 the following morning started down the eastern slope (being obliged to cut our way through the dense underbrush and bamboo), three quarters of the way to the foot, striking at this point another dry run, which was followed one-half mile to the foot of the mountain. Here we struck a trail leading southward; going about three-quarters of a mile on the same, when turning a sharp angle the advance party captured a Filipino soldier who was walking toward them on the trail. Using this man as a guide we continued some distance, when turning to the east we came to an opening through which we could see the corner of what appeared to be a nipa hut. Lieut. Kitts and five men made a rush forward to surround the place (a precautionary measure being taken on sighting every hut); arriving in the opening four men were discovered, and what appeared to be a nipa hut was seen to be a large new building one hundred feet long by fifty wide. Rushing across the open space our men were about to open fire on the Filipino soldiers when a man from the building cried out, "Do not shoot; I am an American prisoner." No more Filipinos appearing the firing was withheld and the building entered. In the mean time two Filipinos, by creeping under the end of the building, escaped into the woods, although they were pursued three or four hundred yards. The house was immediately surrounded and a thorough search made, which resulted in finding one brass cannon, 2 Remington rifles, and 200 rounds of ammunition. One Filipino Sergt. Lorenzo Martinez, of Morong, was captured and an American prisoner who claimed to be Private James Murray, Co. K, 21st Inf., and to have been captured by the insurgents July 12, 1899, near Terassa, was released. (These claims have since been verified.) Lieut. Kitts, with Private Murray as guide, and 25 men were dispatched to locate military stores which Private Murray claimed were concealed up the canon. It was reported to me after a short time that stores had been discovered a mile north of the barracks, cached in a crevice on the side of the mountain. They consisted of 8,000 rounds of ammunition, Krag, Mauser and Remington rifles. Eighty-five Remington rifles, 28 Mauser rifles, 15 bolos, 81 Remington bayonets, 25 uniforms, 500 pounds of rice, 3 saddles and a very large quantity of official correspondence of the Morong Battalion.

Fifty-two rifles, Mauser and Remington, 22 bayonets, 7 bolos, 3,000 rounds of ammunition and a considerable amount of correspondence were brought in. It was necessary to destroy the balance of the property as the men were much exhausted and it would have been a great hardship and almost an impossibility for them to have carried more. Burning the barracks, and the remaining rifles, munitions of war and papers we returned to Tanay, compelling the Filipino sergeant to guide us, and arriving there about 4 P. M. March 10. The following morning, with Private Murray acting as guide, we discovered in the town of Tanay, secreted in the old prison, 3 bamboo and 1 small brass cannon, which were turned in. We then returned to Morong, arriving there at 10 A. M. March 11, capturing on the way a Filipino soldier, who was recognized by Private Murray as being a member of the second company of the Morong Battalion. I wish to commend especially the spirit and brains shown by Private Murray, as the information given by him led to the capture of the arms and munitions of war. The barracks captured and destroyed were known to the insurgents as The Deposito of the Morong Battalion, and were the official headquarters of Lieut.-Col. Lasara Macahaga, who controlled the four companies of this province. The aforesaid Deposito is about 15 miles northeast of Morong and about six and one-half miles directly north of Tanay. I would respectfully request that each of the officers at this point be permitted the privilege of keeping as souvenirs a rifle, and that the

men who brought back with them bolos or bayonets may have them returned to them, so that they may also have something to carry home.

HORACE WEBSTER.

1st Lieut., 42d Inf., U. S. V.

The two companies, I and L, 42d regiment, Col. J. Milton Thompson commanding, mentioned in the foregoing report of Lieut. Webster, are in the 3d Battalion, Major E. C. Carey commanding. Brig.-Gen. R. H. Hall telegraphed Major Carey: "Follow vigorously the success of Lieut. Webster and Kitts. * * * I congratulate them."

HOW TO GET MORE OFFICERS.

Manila, P. I., March 30, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I enclose the draft of a proposed act of Congress for relieving the scarcity of officers with troops, which I submit for consideration:

An act to increase the efficiency of the Army. Be it enacted, etc.:

"1. That the President may place on the retired list with an increase of rank of one grade any officer below the grade of colonel who is over fifty-two years of age."

"2. Officers retired under the provisions of this act, though ineligible to command troops, shall be detailed on recruiting duty, duty with State troops or colleges, staff duties, or any special duty which they may be capable of performing, and when quarters are not furnished shall be entitled to commutations of quarters as now provided by law for officers on active list. And officers so detailed shall have precedence according to their retired rank, as now provided for staff officers."

"3. The major-general commanding shall on the 1st day of July of each year submit to the President a list of the names of officers recommended for retirement under the provisions of this act."

"4. The limited retired list is increased to include all officers retired under this act. Provided, that any officer reaching the age of sixty-four shall be placed on the unlimited retired list, and the provisions of this act shall cease to apply to him."

"5. All vacancies created by retirements under this act shall be filled as now provided for by law."

Under this act if it became a law—
1. A major would get duty he was capable of performing, would be certain of rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, retired, and would get only \$41.67 less than when performing active duty as a major. A captain would obtain light duty, would be retired as major and would receive \$8.75 more than if kept on active duty, and could give his "pull" for getting "soft snaps" a rest. The Government would continue to get its money's worth from their services.

2. You would have experienced officers recruiting, etc., and the regiments would keep their full quota. Many now have only one with an organization.

3. Fixes the responsibility for seeing that proper ones are retired, and date allows vacancies to be filled from graduates of Military Academy.

TIENINTE.

CONCERNING THE CASTINE.

U. S. S. Castine, Shanghai, China, March 19, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Has the Army and Navy Journal abandoned its policy of non-interference with disciplinary matters, and consented to become the vehicle of anonymous complaints—anonymous so far as concerns the authority attacked? Or is it because of lack of supervision that the Journal published on page 508 of the issue of January 27 last the malicious and untruthful statement concerning the Castine, and the equally malicious and untruthful statement concerning "the high authorities"? Is there no method by which the Journal, if it intends to scrutinize matters of discipline, can verify or disprove such extraordinary statements as those which are accredited to "a letter received on January 24 from Cavite, dated December 16"? or is the Journal so eager to adopt such complaints that it will print them without due inquiry and with the haste which attended the publication of this remarkable article.

Does the Journal consider that the junior officer who it is said "declined to accept his punishment without protest * * *" and "insisted that it would be for the good of the service to ventilate the affair rather than suppress it," is independent of the limitations of law and regulations? Does the Journal assume that an officer who has been punished in accordance with law has necessarily been unjustly dealt with, and has the right to appeal to the public, notwithstanding the prohibition of Art. 236 of the Navy Regulations? Does the Journal know that "A court of inquiry will investigate the situation," or is this announcement made upon the same authority as the false and malicious statements which precede and follow it?

Having asserted that certain statements published in the Journal on page 508 of the issue of January 27 last, with regard to the Castine and "high authorities" are untruthful, I add (without, however, intending to apologize for performance of duty incident to the command assigned to me by the Navy Department) that of the officers attached to the Castine "during the * * * three months" ending December 16 last, the following named were not under suspension during that time, nor at any other time during my command: Beckner, J. T., naval cadet; Bronaugh, W. V., lieut.; Brown, M. H., naval cadet; Eckhardt, E. F., ensign; Gates, H. G., lieut.; Owen, A. C., ensign; Proctor, A. M., lieut.; J. G.; Rose, W. V. H., asst. paym.; Thomson, J. C., asst. surg. Excluding one of these, who joined the ship that day (December 16), it will be seen that of the officers who were attached to the ship during the period referred to, there are eight who were at no time under suspension. A fairly good idea of the credence to be placed in the published statement may be derived by comparing it with this:

The junior officer who, according to the article on page 508 of the Journal of January 27 last, "declined to accept his punishment without protest, and insisted upon carrying his complaint to the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron," was placed under suspension on the 25th of November and restored to duty December 2. He made no protest, oral or written, until December 9, when he sent to me to forward to the Commander-in-Chief a document reporting me for my action of November 25. This report was forwarded the following day, with my comments. "It was duly considered by

the Commander-in-Chief, who on the 11th of December returned the document to the junior officer concerned, with an indorsement, in the course of which the Commander-in-Chief wrote that so-and-so "appears to have been very properly and leniently punished."

There was no insistence, for the reason that there was no opposition. The junior officer's report was forwarded with no more delay than was unavoidable to enable me to formulate a correct statement of facts which had been more or less distorted in the junior officer's account of the "tyrannical and capricious conduct" of the officer who punished him.

The highest naval authority on the station gave immediate consideration to the junior officer's complaint. He (the Admiral) was absent with his flagship until the morning of December 11. His endorsement, dated December 11, reached me the next day. No proceedings were "squelched." The report was considered, and the opinion of the highest authority was expressed in part in the words quoted above. Four days later—December 15—the Admiral, in the first and only conversation we had in connection with this matter, expressed surprise that I had not given to the offending officer further punishment for another known offense aside from consideration of one more serious, of which there is no doubt in my mind, although it is practically impossible to prove the offense.

What affair was suppressed? What affair is it, the ventilation of which is for the good of the service? Is it the offense committed by the junior officer, or his punishment, or both? Or is it the fact that he "protested" after his punishment, and that the Admiral was satisfied that he merited more than was assigned to him? Is the junior officer who considers himself aggrieved the proper court of appeal from the decision of a common superior, and has he the determination of the propriety of ventilating an indefinite alleged "affair"?

The Journal has given prominence to this false and malicious attack upon the Castine and upon "the high authorities." Will the Journal do what is not the only thing which can be done to counteract in part the evil influence of its indiscretion, and publish this letter or its substance in a position of equal prominence? And will the Journal oblige me by sending a marked copy of the issue containing this to the writer of the letter of December 16, referred to?

Respectfully,

SAM. W. VERY.

Commander, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. Castine.

(Through official channels.)

The statements referred to by Capt. Very were contained in a letter from an officer on duty on the Asiatic Station, who is not and has not been connected with the Castine. We are glad to publish this reply. Capt. Very is an able officer and has done excellent service in command of the Castine. His record speaks for itself. We regret if currency has been given to a report which does him injustice. This letter should set the matter right.

We had occasion to refer in the Journal of Feb. 3, 1900 to the capture of Zamboanga by the Castine, assisted by the Manila. As Gen. Bates showed it was purely a naval capture, and the result of six months' vigilance and hard work on the part of the Castine. There were no troops nearer than Jolo, ninety miles away. The taking of Zamboanga (town) was effected early on the morning of November 16. When the troops first arrived at Zamboanga in the Manila, the morning of November 18, the Castine, alone and unaided, had full possession of the entire province! The afternoon of November 18, the President, Alvarez, came aboard the Castine, and surrendered. Soon afterward, the arms and other munitions of war and the boats stolen from the vessels purchased in March, 1899 (excepting six, which were recaptured by the Castine, on the 28th of May) were delivered up, and with the exception of such guns and ammunition and boats as were left with the Army at their request, the Castine took the whole, amounting to about twenty-five tons, to Manila, leaving Zamboanga upon the arrival of Gen. Bates, on the 3d of December, and reaching Cavite December 10.

Gen. de Galliffet, the French Minister of War, who is a soldier of large and varied experience, argues that those who are for combining coast defence, colonial, army and navy under one head in the blessed names of unity and logic, would introduce the very confusion which they profess to wish to avoid, and that in the most critical circumstances. Of course, if all parties concerned were loyal to their country and "the Service," no harm need ensue; but then neither need the navy fear want of support if the army is put in command of the coast defences, supposing everybody to be virtuous. If everybody is not—if the jealousy of corps against corps go on as before—then the division of authority would have disastrous consequences.

A terrible accident, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," has taken place in the French torpedo boat No. 228, under command of Lieut. Ploger. She is a new boat built by the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, and was under trial at the time. A great part of the programme had been gone through at Cherbourg, a speed of 25½ knots being attained, and the engineers were full of satisfaction, for the French Admiralty was to give a bounty of 20,000fr. for every half knot above the contract speed. All at once there was a violent shock, and the stokehold and boiler-room were filled with steam. A piston-rod had broken and the cylinder cover had given way. Five men were very seriously scalded and many in lesser degree.

We learn that the wrought iron shaft which broke recently on the steamer Puritan of the N. Y. New Haven and Hartford R. R. Company's service, will be replaced by a hollow-forged steel shaft made at South Bethlehem. There is a constantly growing demand for high-grade steel shafts and general forgings for purposes for which wrought iron has been used hitherto.

Hereafter, according to an order just issued by Gen. Galliffet, Minister of War, all strong, spirituous liquors and absinthe, vermouth and other "cordials" will be banished from French Army barracks, and the soldiers' beverages will be restricted to wine, beer and cider.

The new Spanish protected cruiser, the *Extremadura*, the cost of which was defrayed by Spanish residents of Mexico, was successfully launched at Cadix April 29. Mme. Lisauer acted as "godmother."

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration by the Senate this week of the bill making appropriation for the Navy for the next fiscal year has been exceedingly interesting for more reasons than one, and the discussion has been closely followed by the officers of the Navy in Washington. Not only has the important question of the advisability of graduating the naval cadets at the end of four years been carefully gone over, but the important matter of armor plate has been considered with the greatest care. As the bill passed the House it carried an appropriation of \$60,887,616. As reported to the Senate this was increased to \$63,126,616.

Early in the discussion of the bill an amendment was agreed to allowing naval officers mileage at the rate of eight cents a mile traveling within the United States and actual expenses only when outside the limits of the United States in North America. Vigorous opposition was made to the amendment proposed by the Senate Committee prohibiting the appointment of additional officers and enlistment of privates in the Marine Corps. It was pointed out by Mr. Foraker that this amendment would operate to curtail the Marine Corps and prohibit it from efficiently performing the duties to which it is assigned. Several other Senators spoke against the amendment, and it was finally laid on the table by an overwhelming majority. The debate brought out some warm tributes to the efficiency and honorable record of the "ever faithful" marines.

\$500,000 was added to the bill to meet unforeseen contingencies, to be expended at the discretion of the President. Also the following:

\$250,000 to buy Gathmann guns at \$62,500 each for the harbor-defense monitors, two guns of not less than 16-inch bore for each vessel; \$100,000 for ocean and lake surveys; \$300,000 to buy and move the floating dry dock at Havana; \$8,000,000 for the new Naval Academy, including the \$1,220,000 heretofore appropriated.

The active list of surgeons shall hereafter consist of 52 and that of passed assistant and assistant surgeons of 110. Assistant surgeons shall rank with assistant surgeons in the Army. Provided, That the assistant surgeons under the age of 40 years appointed for temporary service during the war with Spain, having creditable records who are now in the Navy may be given permanent commissions; and provided further that section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to organize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to provide that nothing therein contained shall operate to reduce the pay which, but for the passage of said act, would have been received by any commissioned officer in the surgeon's or paymaster's corps at the time of its passage or thereafter.

Hereafter electricians at the navy-yards in the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall be of the first grade to have an annual salary of \$1,200, and the second grade, to have an annual salary of \$1,300; and said electricians of either grade shall be assigned, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, to the several navy-yards. Whenever any naval cadet shall have finished four years of his undergraduate course of six years, the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large in accordance with existing law.

This last amendment was, at the end of a long debate, adopted as a substitute for the following: The students at the Naval Academy shall hereafter have the title of midshipman, and on successfully completing the course at that institution each shall be commissioned in the lowest grade of the line of Marine Corps; the two years' course at sea being hereby abolished. The naval cadets who have completed the four years' course at the Naval Academy and are performing duty at sea shall be commissioned in the lowest grade of the line of Marine Corps, and the members of each class shall take rank among themselves according to their graduating multiples as was determined at the end of the four years' course at the Naval Academy.

The original amendment led to a very lively debate in which there was some sharp criticisms of Navy methods. Mr. Foraker insisted that a cadet should be given a commission on graduation. It was due to him, and it would make no change in the duties he now performs during the two years after he leaves the Academy. It would also supply the existing lack of Navy officers. Mr. Hale said: "I have no doubt that with the proper distribution of the officers on shore and with the relief that is afforded by the committee amendment all the needs of the service in the future will be fully met, and will be met, as they ought to be met, gradually, and not by dumping down, as the House provision proposes to do, two or three classes all at once into the Navy, thus bringing about what was the old trouble when we passed the personnel bill of another, what was called, hump." He called attention to the fact that the naval cadet at the end of his six years was of the same age as the military cadet on graduation.

Mr. Lodge said that the present requirement of two years at sea previous to final graduation was simply a return to the old system which produced men like Farragut and Foote and Dupont and the men of the Civil war. Navy officers should be primarily and before everything else seafaring men. He said: "This proposition that they must have commissions before they can perform duty in the Navy is a complete reversal of all the traditions of the Navy, not only of our own Navy, but of the English Navy and all the other Navies of the world. The old practice was to keep them at sea until they had the necessary experience."

Mr. Hale said: "I think the attempt that is now made to restore the four years' course is simply taking backwater upon a measure that was adopted after the completest consideration for the good of all the classes and the good of the Navy. It is now assiduously lobbied by every cadet who is at the Academy for four years who can get anybody under the sun to come here and say that he shall get his commission before he has served his six years, which every one of these officers for twenty years has done. It is a pure example of impurity."

As to the scarcity of officers Mr. Tillman said: "We have a whole lot of landlubbers loafing around here doing nothing but drawing large salaries in our service, when they could go to sea and we would have no lack of officers, if we had anybody to look into this matter and push it. There is too much favoritism in this business, and when we say we have 624 officers who are doing inspection duty or who are doing bureau duty, we know it is impossible that you can have that many men reasonably employed or decently employed on shore."

Ex-Secretary Chandler also argued in favor of the six years' course. He said: "If there is any one idea I have as to the peril to the Navy, it is in connection with this proposition to shorten the course from six years to four years, and allow these boys to realize that if they can manage to get through their four years' course of studies at the Academy they can have their life commissions in the Navy. It is absolutely impossible to get out of the Navy an inferior officer when he once gets into it. The examinations for promotions do not purge the Navy of inferior men, and it is the duty of the Senate to maintain these laws so strict that

we shall be sure when we do take one of these young men into the service of the Government for life that we get a superior and not an ordinary or inferior man."

Mr. Hale described the cadets' summer cruise as a mere recreation, a summer trip to fashionable watering places.

Some information relating to a shell invented in this country and which is said to be capable of piercing any armor plate known was given to the Senate during the discussion on the Naval Appropriation bill. Senator Tillman has always been one of the Congressmen opposed to the purchase by this Government of armor plate at the existing price of \$545 a ton, and in the secret sessions held in the Senate this week he brought up in one of his arguments the information concerning the new shell, which is referred to in another article in this number.

Mr. Tillman was strongly in favor of building an armor plate factory if the necessary armor could not be obtained at \$300 a ton. As will be remembered, the amendment of the Senate Committee provided that if armor could not be obtained for \$445 that the Government build this factory. There is little question relative to purchasing the necessary armor for the three new battleships. The question is on the further supply for the Government. Mr. Tillman submitted an itemized statement as to the cost of a factory, showing that it could be built for \$3,747,912.011.

Rear-Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance of the Navy, in a letter as read by Senator Hale during the discussion on the armor plate question, said:

"No armor that exists to-day, regardless of its thickness or quality, can resist the power of the modern gun at short range. Therefore the fact that armor can readily be perforated at short range must not be considered an indication that it is of inferior quality. Armor made by the new Krupp process is the most resisting for its thickness, and it therefore has been adopted by all leading maritime nations."

"It is a well-known fact that a soft steel cap attached to the point of an armor-piercing projectile increases its efficiency to a marked extent; anywhere, in fact, from 15 to 20 and often to 25 per cent., and all such projectiles for the United States Navy are fitted with caps. A very large number of comparative tests were made at Indian Head with capped and uncapped projectiles which fully demonstrated the value of the soft cap, and it is customary now, after regular armor tests, to fire an extra capped shot or two simply for the purpose of gaining information. A few days ago at Indian Head a 6-inch capped shell was easily driven through 14 inches of harveyed armor, and the same has been done through 8 inches of Krupp armor. These shots of course were fired with high velocities at a distance of a few hundred feet. This fact, however, in no way discredits the armor."

"Experiments have been made which show the great value of the soft-capped projectile against either kind of armor. Should the Government undertake to make armor there is no reason to suppose that they would be able to make it of better quality than the private manufacturers; in fact, there is every reason to suppose that they would not make it as good, being without experience and with a somewhat limited knowledge of the subject. I have no hesitation in saying that no pains or expense is spared by the present manufacturers to produce the very best article of the kind they have agreed to supply."

"The total amount of armor contracted for to date is 35,733 tons, costing \$19,460,280; an average price of \$543.09, without certain royalties for the Harvey process of one-half a cent per pound, which the Government has paid or agreed to pay. The contracts for this armor have extended over thirteen years, an average quantity of 2,752 tons per annum."

"I estimate roughly that the total quantity of armor required for ships authorized and for those on the present bill is as follows:

	Tons.
Maine and class.....	7,359
5 battle ships at 3,400 tons each.....	17,350
6 armored cruisers at 1,800 tons each.....	10,800
Total.....	35,559

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

U. S. S. Flagship New York, 1st Rate,
At sea, Lat., 21° 57' N.; Long., 67° 56' W., May 2, 1900.
Sir:—

1. I have the honor to report herewith that on April 21 I left Hamilton, Bermuda, with the New York and Texas bound for Samana Bay, where I arrived on April 25, the Machias having arrived the previous day. Communication with the authorities of Santa Barbara established the fact that everything was tranquil in the eastern end of the Island of San Domingo.

2. At 2 o'clock P. M., April 26, the U. S. S. Dolphin, with the Hon. Charles H. Allen, the Civil Governor of Porto Rico, on board, arrived, and, after calling on him, I transferred my flag to the U. S. S. Texas in order that, upon arrival at San Juan, P. R., I might be in close touch with the authorities, the New York's draught being too great to admit of crossing the bar there.

3. At 4 o'clock P. M. the squadron, in column of vessels, got under way for San Juan, arriving at anchorage at 9:45 A. M., April 27, the New York remaining off the port, where advantage was taken of this opportunity to have target practice with main and secondary batteries and with torpedoes.

4. Upon Mr. Allen's leaving the Dolphin, which he did about noon of the day of arrival, the Texas and Dolphin each fired a salute of seventeen guns.

5. In the afternoon I, accompanied by my staff and the commanding officers of the squadron inside the harbor, called upon the Military Governor and Mr. Allen.

6. The Naval Brigade was landed in the forenoon of May 1, and in connection with the U. S. Army forces and civic societies participated in the ceremonies preliminary to inauguration.

7. At 10 o'clock A. M., accompanied by as many officers as were available, I attended the inauguration of the Hon. Charles H. Allen as Civil Governor of Porto Rico. While very little interest was manifested in the street parade, the loud and continued applause with which Mr. Allen was received by the immense crowd gathered to witness the inaugural ceremonies impressed me with the idea that they appreciated the fact that a great change was to be made in their behalf, the full importance of which they were of course unable to realize. The impression seemed to prevail that, as soon as the new order of affairs was well established, there would be a very decided revival in business activity.

8. At noon of the same day I transferred my flag back to the New York, and then left for Hampton Roads with the Texas in company, the Machias to leave San Juan for Port Limon and Chiriqui, Costa Rica.

when through coaling, and thence to carry out the confidential instructions received per Dolphin.

Very respectfully,

N. H. FARQUHAR,
Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief,
U. S. Naval Force on North Atlantic Station.
The Secretary of the Navy.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 9, 1900.

For several years past dramatic entertainments have been impossible at the post, owing to the lack of facilities, there having been no suitable hall for the purpose. The erection of Cullum Hall, with its finely equipped and thoroughly appointed stage, removed this drawback, and the play on last Friday evening, May 4, was given with all necessary accessories possible. W. S. Gilbert's comedy, "Engaged," was the play presented to an enthusiastic audience, which testified appreciation by applause and the conventional stage bouquet. The actors were Messrs. Hineckley, Lindsey, Crabbs, W. R. Smith, E. P. Jervey, Jr., Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Edgerton, Mrs. William Williams and Mrs. Hero.

That the play was a success goes without saying; that the audience was enthusiastic, hoping that the revival of the drama will be but the beginning, the forerunner, of a series of such entertainments next season, it is unnecessary to add.

The next event of importance was probably the baseball game with Trinity, which took place on Saturday afternoon, with a resulting score of 5-2 in favor of the visitors.

The score by innings is here given:
West Point..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-2
Trinity..... 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 0-5
West Point—Phipps, center field; Meyer, 1st base; Mumma, right field; Brown, L., catcher; Graham, pitcher; Nell, 2d base; Garber, 3d base; Clark, F. W., left field; Lahm, short stop. Substitutes—Abbot, Milton, Gould.

Trinity College—Fiske, 3d base; Henderson, short stop; Glazebrook, captain, catcher; Brown, left field; Veitch, right field; Brigham, 1st base; Goodridge, pitcher; Barton, center field; Bellamy, 2d base.

Games to be played—May 12, Wesleyan; May 19, Williams; May 26, Maryland; June 2, Columbia.

Mrs. Chamberlaine and Cadet Gleeves received the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Among the number were: Miss Spinger, Miss Florence Braden, Miss Anne Davis, Miss Bessie Craney, Miss Allen, a guest of Mrs. Coe; Miss Duvall, a guest of Mrs. Barnum; Miss Adams, Miss Lefferts, Miss Hallett, Miss Roe, Miss Walcott, a guest of Mrs. Larned; Miss Roberts, of Yonkers; Miss Invigum, of Savannah; Miss Everett, a guest of Miss Ward; Miss Ward, the Misses Annie and Belle Davis.

Major De Witt C. Poole, U. S. A., retired, accompanied by his son, De Witt Poole, and by Miss Poole, paid a visit to his son, Cadet J. Hudson Poole, of the 2d class, on Sunday.

Miss McKinley, who is a niece of the President, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hein during her stay.

The Bishop of New York administered the rite of confirmation at the Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls on Sunday, May 6. On Sunday, May 27, the rite will be administered at the Cadet Chapel.

All are interested in the sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund to be held on Friday afternoon, May 18, at the quarters of Prof. Michie.

An excellent programme of exercises was given at the post school for officers' children on Monday afternoon, May 7, at 3 o'clock. The participants were: Chester Mills, Frances Barnum, Louise Larned, Paul Larned, Julia Fieberger, Herbert Hein, Monroe Banister, Tommie Goethals, Edward Ellis, Gladys Edgerton, Celeste Hein, Virginia Koehler, Edmund Larned.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 2, 1900.

The 1st Battalion of the 14th Infantry was landed Sunday evening, April 29, at the reservation wharf, and for the first time after two years of almost continuous fighting in the Philippines, the soldiers stepped on American soil. The entire garrison, under command of Major Rucker, turned out in full uniform to greet the returning heroes.

The funeral of Mrs. Harvey, wife of Major P. F. Harvey, Med. Dept., who died Friday, took place Sunday, April 29. Major A. C. Girard, Major B. C. Lockwood, Major L. H. Rucker, Capt. H. A. Shaw, Capt. Kennedy and Lieut. Darnall were pallbearers. The body was placed in a vault at the National Cemetery, and will be taken in the near future to Springhill, Cincinnati, for interment.

Rear Admiral Kautz, of the Navy, accompanied by his wife and Flag Lieut. L. M. Garrett, arrived at the Palace April 30.

A. Asst. Surg. Paul T. Dessey, who came from the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., sailed May 1 on the Warren.

Mrs. Bush, wife of Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., is visiting her father and mother, Major and Mrs. A. C. Girard.

Rear Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N., and the wife of Capt. McCalla, U. S. N., are registered at the Occidental from Washington, D. C.

A. Asst. Surg. James L. Bevens, who has been on duty at the general hospital for some months past, left a few days ago for Seattle, en route to Alaska, for duty with the troops in the new department.

Among those who left May 1 on the Warren was Capt. P. L. Miles, who has been a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge.

Among those who arrived on the Sherman was Mr. A. O. Girard, son of Major and Mrs. A. C. Girard. At present Mr. and Mrs. Girard are guests of their parents.

33D VOLS. IN A VALLEY TRAP.

Reports have been received by the War Department from Lieut. E. N. Coffey, 33d Vol. Inf., commanding Co. D, and Capt. Charles Van Van, 33d Vol. Inf. They are dated from Bangued, northwestern Luzon, March 7, 1900. Lieut. Coffey's account deals with the experience of a detachment of 56 men whom he took into the mountains eight miles east of Bangued, whence the report had come that the rebels were operating there. Reaching the top of a mountain he saw rebel barracks in a small valley hemmed in by mountains. Sergt. Scott with the advance guard preceding in the descent into the valley was fired upon. The main body came up and opened fire, Sergt. Scott continuing down into the valley, being fired on in front and on left. Lieut. Coffey

rushed up the support, but "had his hands full," he says, directing the fire. The reserve on the hillside above were called for and ordered to reinforce the point, and as the entire command deployed in the open valley the enemy began to fire from four sides. A charge was made on the barracks, which were captured. Then Sergt. Scott was sent with a detachment to flank, which he did under a heavy fire. The Sergeant reported large numbers of the rebels trying to cut off the main column, so Lieut. Coffey sent a request to Capt. Van Way, commanding post at Bangue, for reinforcements and for Dr. Hadra, post surgeon. Response was promptly made. Capt. Van Way arriving in person with 50 men from Cos. A and B. Patrols were sent in every direction, but the insurgents had melted away. They numbered about 200, one-half of whom were armed. The barracks were burned. Capt. Van Way in his report says the place had evidently been a general rendezvous for several bands. Private Cress was killed and Corporal Calloway wounded. Both belonged to Co. D.

STATE TROOPS.

8TH NEW YORK—COL. JARVIS.

At the review of the 8th New York, May 2, by Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Scott, on the evening of May 2, the command turned out 10 companies of 20 files, with extra men in the line of file closers; the largest number of men ever paraded by the regiment as a National Guard command. Both the battalion and regimental formations were executed quickly, and there was a snap to the performance of the movements, which showed the men were interested and alive to their work. Another noticeable feature was the cleanly condition of uniforms and brasses and the steadiness of the men. The review as a whole reflected great credit upon Col. Jarvis and his officers and men. Evening parade was in command of Junior Major Edwards, the battalion commanders being Capt. Sanvan and Sturback, and was executed in excellent shape. During this ceremony State decorations for long service were presented, and among those receiving them for ten years were Col. Jarvis, Lieut.-Col. Riddabock, Capt. Sanvan, Lieut. Ehmman and Lieut. Jacobson. Private Robert B. Breen, Jr., received a decoration for twenty years' faithful service. He was for some years sergeant major of the command, and was one of the best posted non. coms. in the guard. Following the military ceremonies there was dancing. Col. Jarvis was congratulated by Gen. Scott upon the marked improvement shown by the regiment.

12TH NEW YORK—COL. DYER.

Something rather unusual occurred at the review of the 12th New York on Wednesday, May 2, 1900. The regiment assembled for review by Adj.-Gen. Hoffman and presentation of sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges and other trophies won during the past season. After the battalion and regimental formations, the latter being in line of masses, and both formations being excellent, while Gen. Hoffman and members of the division staff were making their tour, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., who commanded the 2d Corps of U. S. Volunteers, of which the 12th were a part during the Spanish war, and accompanied by Capt. H. G. Lyon, of the 22d Inf., appeared, and the ceremony of review was rendered a second time. The steadiness of the men during both reviews was commendable, but in both instances in the passage in review the distances were poor and in some companies the alignments were very ragged. If the officers aimed at variety in the manner of rendering their salutes they succeeded. The Adjutant of the 3d Battalion, after bringing his sabre to the first motion of present, took at least a dozen steps before executing the second motion. It began to look as if he was going to give a non-com. officer's salute with the sword. The commanding officers of the battalion, and three or four company commanders rendered very handsome salutes, but the rest were very poor. The attention of the officers is also called to Par. 487, D. R., especially field and staff officers, for after, and in fact, before drawing sabre they allow the scabbard to drag on the floor in a very unsoldierly manner. The regiment paraded three battalions, each having four commands of twelve files, and commanded by Majors Content, Bueck, and Capt. Smith respectively. After the two reviews were finished the battalions reformed for review. The regimental formation was in line and was handsomely executed. Incidental to the parade, which was taken by Col. Dyer, Gens. Hoffman and Breckinridge presented the Governor's cup, which was won by Sergt. W. S. Lamb; the Butt trophy, which was won by Co. B; the Regimental Rifle Association trophy, which was won by a team of twelve from Co. E; the Jones trophy, won by a team of ten from Co. C; the Schiefelin trophy, also won by Co. B, and the illuminated trophy won by the regimental ball team for the championship in indoor baseball. After parade was dismissed Col. Dyer put the men through a drill in the evolutions of the regiment. It was something of a tax on the men after going through two reviews and a parade and the always tiresome ceremony of presenting trophies. Both Gens. Breckinridge and Hoffman paid the regiment a high compliment for its work, and especially for the cleanly condition of uniforms and brasses. As an evidence of how the regiment has progressed it is worthy of note that no fewer than 705 officers and men reported for duty.

13TH NEW YORK—COL. AUSTEN.

Never in the history of the old Thirteenth did the regiment make such an imposing appearance as on the occasion of the review by Adj.-Gen. Hoffman, and the celebration of the anniversary of its muster into the U. S. service in the Civil War, which was held at the Armory on April 23, 1900. The regiment paraded for the first time as a heavy artillery organization, and presented a handsome appearance. The formation was in three battalions, each having four commands of twenty files, and commanded by Majors Turpin and Davis, and Capt. Grant of Battery D, respectively. The first feature of the evening after the band concert was a drill in the evolutions of the regiment, in which officers and men acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. After the drill the regiment was reformed for review. The formation was in line of masses, and was splendidly executed. It would add greatly to the beauty of the ceremony, however, if the regimental and battalion commanders would adhere to Par. 680, D. R., which states that the majors face their battalions when the colonel gives the command present arms to the reviewing officer, and resume their fronts and salute with the colonel. This was omitted on this occasion. The men in the ranks stood like statues during the review. The march past, however, was bad. Every company except

the first company of the first battalion broke as they passed the reviewing officer. In some cases it was the left four, and in others the entire rear ranks were out of line, or out of step. But it was not the fault of the men in the ranks; it was the execrable playing of the band; that caused it; but due allowance may be made for it was an entirely new band. In the ceremony of parade the formations were absolutely perfect. The regimental formation in line was accomplished by the second battalion as the base, and, as the battalion formation left the first battalion on the left and the third on the right, both battalions moved by the flank and passed each other in rear of the base battalion, and the first battalion executed on left into line, and the second on right into line, when their leading companies had passed the flanks of the base battalion. It was indeed a handsome movement and was well executed. The parade was excellent all the way through, the manual deserving especial mention. Incidental to the parade Col. Austen personally presented to those entitled to them the long service medals, and after the men were dismissed the floor was given over to the dancers.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis's long term of faithful service in the Philippines came to an end on May 5 when he sailed from Manila for the United States on the transport Meade. The Governor's launch left the palace at four o'clock, carrying Gen. Otis's and Gen. MacArthur's staffs to the Meade. The Twentieth and Fourteenth Infantry, drawn up ashore in front of the city wall, presented arms and the bands played "And Lang Syne," while a shore battery saluted. During the morning the Supreme Court Judges and many officers called at the palace to bid farewell to Gen. Otis, who, with his accustomed energy, kept at work until the moment of leaving. Since the beginning of the insurrection, Gen. Otis has remained at his desk from early in the morning until midnight. He has never been seen on the Luneta, like the other officers, and only two or three times has he been seen in society, and these occasions were semi-official receptions. The General leaves the army admirably organized, provisioned and clothed. As the Meade weighed anchor the warships in the harbor fired a Major-General's salute.

Another important step in squelching the guerilla warfare is reported this week from the Philippines. Presidente Alcala of Luzon has been tried by a military commission on a charge of conspiracy with guerillas, found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$2,000. With bandits being executed and sympathy with them being thus summarily punished the natives will soon see that the American authorities "mean business." In all such measures they are sure to have the support of the property-owning Filipinos who are certainly not disposed to look with favor upon marauders who make the rich and well-to-do the special objects of their raids.

Just as Gen. Funston was preparing to hunt him down word reached him at San Isidro that Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, one of the most troublesome rebel leaders, was sick a few miles from the town and had only a small guard. Capt. Smith, Gen. Funston's adjutant, immediately marched to the place and easily took Garcia prisoner. Garcia commanded all the insurgents in central Luzon, including Gens. Pio del Pilar and Mascardo. The insurgent archives discovered by Gen. Funston include papers said to implicate prominent foreign firms at Manila in having furnished munitions of war to the rebels. A detailed plan for attacking the American forces, written by Aguinaldo, in Tagalog, Jan. 9, 1899, is also said to have been found.

Here is the record of some recent fighting: Co. F, 47th Vol Inf., met and routed a band of the enemy between Legaspi and Riago, province of Albay, April 13. Two Americans were killed and five were wounded, including two officers. The Filipinos lost heavily. Two rebel attacks on the American garrisons in the Visayan Islands recently resulted in the killing of 280 of the enemy and the wounding of two Americans. Four hundred rebels, a hundred of them armed with rifles, attacked Catarman, in northern Samar at daybreak May 1. Co. F, of the 43d Vol. Inf., was garrisoning the place. The enemy built trenches on the outskirts of the town during the night and fired volleys persistently into it until the Americans, charging the trenches, scattered the Filipinos and buried 155 of them. Two Americans were wounded. The attack was precipitated by the enemy's successful fight at Catubig. The garrison of Catarman has been removed to the seaport of Laguan. A force of Filipinos, estimated to number 200 men, armed with rifles, and six hundred armed with bolos, and operating four muzzle loading cannon, attacked Jaro, Leyte Island, on April 15, which place was garrisoned by 25 men of Co. B, of the 43d Vol. Inf., Lieut. Estes commanding. Estes left fifteen men to protect the town and with the remaining ten advanced on the enemy in two squads, sheltered by the ridges south of the town, where they held the Filipinos for three hours. Then twenty armed members of the local police force sallied out to help Estes' Americans. The latter, with the police, charged the enemy and together they dispersed the Filipinos and afterward buried one hundred and twenty-five of them. There were no American casualties.

It is observed that the daily papers have again located Aguinaldo. This time he is in northern Luzon, where he has "assembled an army," whatever that is. It is worth while to note that the Manila "Freedom" of March 8 had Aguinaldo away down in southern Luzon, in the city of Vigal, province of Nueva Caceres. If he was there then it is not likely that in the brief interim he has been able to recruit and "assemble an army."

Marinduque Island, off the south coast of Luzon, has been quietly occupied by American troops. The insurgents had evidently intended to make a fight, as a number of trenches were discovered. The main portion of the population fled to the interior, ten miles from the capital. The insurgent Governor opened a correspondence with Col. Hardin of the 29th Vol. Inf. The result was the Governor surrendered four towns, and Major Case with two companies of the 29th marched twenty-five miles cross country to receive the surrender.

An Iloilo press dispatch to Manila on May 5 reported a desperate fight which took place at Leambanao, in the centre of the island of Panay. A reconnoitring party of the 26th Inf. was surrounded and four of the Americans were killed and sixteen others wounded on the field. The remainder of the soldiers had a narrow escape. Reinforcements were sent from Iloilo as soon as news of the affair was received, whereupon the Filipinos retreated to their mountain stronghold. No details have been received.

The insurgents have suffered a heavy loss at Tabako,

near Legaspi, Province of Albay, Luzon. Two hundred riflemen and eight hundred bolomen were preparing to attack the town, and Capt. Lester H. Simons, with a company of the Forty-seventh Vol. Inf. routed them, killing many. Three Americans were wounded.

VARIOUS NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Capt. Michael Lynch, of the 60th New York, Senior Captain, and an ex-volunteer, was unanimously elected junior major on May 7.

Mr. C. M. Chester, a son of Capt. Chester, U. S. N., has been unanimously elected a 1st Lieutenant in Co. F, 12th New York. He was formerly a member of Squadron A and served in Porto Rico during the Spanish American war.

The 1st, 2d and 5th Brigades of New York will parade on Memorial Day as escort to the G. A. R. in their respective Boroughs. In Brooklyn the troops will be in command of Gen. McLeer and in Manhattan Major-Gen. Roe will command the division, with Gens. Butt and Smith in command of their respective brigades.

Sergt. Frank Goodale of Co. C, 22d New York, and an ex-volunteer, has been unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant.

Col. Clayton, of the 14th New York, put his command through a drill in heavy marching order on May 5 at the armory, a band concert preceding the assembly. An inspection of the regiment was made with a view to correcting errors made in the adjustment of equipments, which was naturally found necessary in a number of cases. A little more snap and care in dressing the companies would be beneficial. A dance followed the military manoeuvres, which on the whole were very successful.

Brig.-Gen. Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is directed to order the various organizations of his command to parade one day during the month of May in their respective towns. Organizations will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and extended order.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z.—You do not state your age. If you are over 27 you are not eligible for a commission in the Army from civil life. See act of Congress approved March 3, 1899. Promotion from the ranks is governed by the act approved July 30, 1892. Soldiers over 30 years of age are not eligible.

L. B.—This is no order or regulation which prescribes that a non-commissioned officer reduced from the ranks is entitled to a transfer. It is occasionally done where the man himself applies.

E. C. S.—We infer from your statement of service that you are entitled to two months' extra pay. You should submit your claim to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C., and request adjustment.

A. B. P.—If you pass a civil service examination and have promise of a position at a specified date there will be no trouble in procuring your discharge. Discharge is almost invariably granted under such circumstances.

L. R. C.—Write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., for information as to pension applications.

F. C. C.—You are eligible to enlist as an apprentice or landman in the Navy provided you are physically sound and can pass the required examination. See answer to "Navy Boy" in this issue. Or if you apply at the Navy Yard at your city you can get full information.

PRO PATRIA GLORIA.—Brevet commissions of Second Lieutenants have been conferred upon a number of enlisted men of the New York Guard after twenty-five years' service by the Governor in accordance with the Military Code. Among them are Q. M. Sergis, Brewster-Holt, 2d Regt., and Priv. MacVeety, 2d Regt.; Priv. Hymes, 8th Regt.; Sergt. Woodcock and Sergt. Genden, 13th Regt.

G. E. M.—Gen. Elwell S. Otis is not nor has he ever been a Roman Catholic. For further particulars refer to Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 30, 1898.

A. K.—The War Department refuses to give the information you desire.

E. E. D.—Lieut. J. B. Gowen, 16th Inf., is serving with his regiment in the Philippines. A letter sent to him addressed to Manila, P. I., will reach him.

SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS.—"Soldier Life in the Philippines," by Joseph McManus, is from the press of the Riverside Printing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. B. G.—It is reported from Governors Island that no "Dr. A. J. Darling" was ever connected with the Hospital Corps there, and no "Order of the Geneva International Red Cross Order of America" was ever established there. There is no officer of the name of A. J. Darling in the Army.

W. D.—The 9th District of Massachusetts is now vacant to the Military Academy.

A. READER.—So far as we can learn, Paymaster John A. Mudd is not the party you have referred in your recent inquiry.

J. B.—No enlisted men from the Navy have been promoted to commissioned officers during the past year. There have been a number of promotions from the ranks to the grade of warrant officers.

C. H. C.—You will have to write to the Quartermaster General of the Army direct for the information you desire.

W. A. H. asks the insignia of rank of the following Spanish officers—colonel, lieutenant-colonel and Captain. Answer.—Colonel, three bands or rows of lace and three stars on the cuff; lieutenant-colonel, two rows of lace and two stars on cuff; captain, three stripes of narrow gold or silver lace and three stars on the cuff.

RIEF.—Khaki leggings of the present shape and style were adopted March 19, 1900.

J. R.—In the case you mention man would be entitled to deserter's release two years after the date of expiration of term of enlistment, provided he does not leave the United States during his absence from the United States.

J. H. G.—Your service entitles you to recognition by the Government, and if you could get some one in authority to represent your case something might be done for you. If you could secure an introduction to a U. S. Senator from Louisiana he might use his influence for you.

R. I.—An officer would have claim for reimbursement for loss of property incurred under the circumstances you state. He should submit his claim through proper channels to the War Department for adjudication.

The following appointments of cadets have been made to the U. S. Military Academy: E. C. Sigler, Dixon, Ill.; Victor C. Phillips, Salem, Ark.; Henry B. McKoon, Manchester, N. H.; Harry W. Spaulding, Manchester, N. H.; Robert Morrison, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; Charles R. Jamison, Lafayette, Ind.

We are compelled to increase this number of the Army and Navy Journal to twenty-eight pages so as to make room for the large amount of interesting Congressional matter crowding upon us, without lessening our usual variety of reading matter.

THE QUESTION OF TORPEDO BOATS.

The March number of the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute" begins its long list of interesting subjects with the prize essay of Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U. S. N., on "Torpedo Craft: Types and Employment." Lieut. Jackson treats the question concisely and practically. He summarizes the results which have been obtained in England, France and Italy in experiments and the development of torpedo boats as a factor connected with fleet manoeuvres, and concludes that they have, not as yet produced any definite results with regard to the size of the different classes of torpedo craft which will practically combine an offensive and defensive line of attack in connection with a fleet. Any time fleet manoeuvres take place the torpedo boats distinguish themselves by breaking down, even if kept at sea for a few days only. In this way they defeat their part of the carrying-out of the programme as a factor in the unit of offence or defence. In attempting the impossible with torpedo boats all nationalities have fallen short of the object sought, either in practice trials at sea or in action.

Discussing the performance of our own boats during the Spanish war, the essayist says that the Ericsson, though constantly breaking down, scored a point in being the only torpedo boat on the scene of action on the day of the Santiago fight. "This," he says, "was due more to the ingenuity, patience and perseverance of her commanding officer than to any good quality of the boat." The record for staunchness, sea-keeping power and general excellence he accords to the Porter, "which held the record of 12,900 miles of war service, on despatch and blockade duty, without other repairs than those made by the force on board." The West Indies has ever furnished a battle field for naval wars, and Lieut. Jackson thinks it will be so in our next war, the importance of being able to control its waters being doubly accentuated by the need of controlling the Nicaragua canal. A fleet of battleships that must be maintained in these waters must be insured by the destroyers. A flotilla of these in the proportion of two for each battleship is the Lieutenant's idea of a fair allowance. In addition to the destroyers the commander-in-chief would need a striking offensive arm against a hostile squadron, and this exigency could be met by say twenty sea-keeping torpedo boats like the Porter. "Their employment as mounted infantry and light artillery combined," says the paper, "would in the hands of an energetic commander-in-chief be most demoralizing."

Under the head of requirements of destroyers, Lieut. Jackson says they must have the speed to overhaul a torpedo boat and disable her. For this purpose a speed of 28 knots that can be maintained for six hours would be sufficient. In the present boats the factor of safety in the shaving down of the machinery is too small, as he thinks has been shown by the performances of the boats abroad during the past year. We should avoid being carried away by the desire for the fastest boat in the world. The armament the Lieutenant gives them would be five 6-pounders, one 12-pounder, two tubes and two torpedoes. Failure to recognize the value of small size and invisibility has led to the construction of the 600-800 ton boat, but the essayist believes "we have reached the happy result, but the outside limit, in our 420-ton destroyer."

As to the sea-going, sea-keeping torpedo boats the paper holds to a belief that the speed should be equal to twenty knots for an all-night run in moderate weather, which would be the equivalent of 25 knots in a dash to escape. The armament of these should be three S. A. 6-pounders, two tubes and two torpedoes. Lieut. Jackson thinks that 165 tons would be the proper displacement for this type. "As for the Manley," he says, "no one seems to know for what she was designed or why she was bought. Possibly it was to give us wrinkles in design and construction. This was the reason I heard advanced for the Somers."

The essayist is decidedly against ventilating compartments by means of small ventilators. There should be no opening in the deck from one end of the boat to the other, except hatches and coal bunker scuttles. Hatch hoods can be utilized for ventilation. Emphasis is laid on the necessity of clear decks. As to deck covering the choice now seems to lie between linoleum and gratings. The paper then exhaustively discusses tables, living quarters, chairs and stools, ice chests, bunks, etc. The steering engine used in the Porter is credited with being "excellent, giving perfect control, combined with lightness, durability and handiness."

In criticizing ordnance the paper declares that "our torpedo boats are over-armed with torpedoes and under-armed with guns." In the arrangement of the battery in the sea-keeping boats the best result, it is claimed, will be obtained by always placing the most powerful gun on the fore-castle, the others equally but unsymmetrically along the sides of the boat, especially with a view to bow-fire. In the matter of air compressors the types that depend upon leather washers have been found most unsatisfactory. All the boats that are older than the Talbot should have new ones. The type of air compressor on the Talbot and MacKenzie, has proved satisfactory. The torpedo director, he holds, is unnecessary.

Lieut. Jackson says that an assembly of the station torpedo boats at Newport in the summer would give a fine opportunity for concerted action with the fleet. The large boats designed to act with the squadron should visit the southern ports in winter and assemble on the New England coast for combined practice in the summer. The paper closes with these observations:

"The writer does not believe that the torpedo boat can perform miracles (especially without considerable exercise and practice beforehand), but these boats have an important role in naval warfare, in which they have been, and will be, employed with telling, and at times, demoralizing effect."

The essay is discussed by Capt. C. F. Goodrich, Capt. Asa Walker, Comdr. F. J. Drake, Lieut.-Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, Comdr. W. W. Kimball, Lieut. E. W. Eberle, Naval Constructors Lloyd Bankson, R. M. Watts, H. G. Giltmor, William J. Baxter and T. F. Ruhm and Lieut. L. H. Chandler, all of the U. S. N., and by Mr. R. C. Smith. Capt. Walker says the fate of the smaller torpedo boats is pretty well settled. The replacing of the torpedoes by 6-pounders he calls a sensible suggestion. He fears the 165-ton boat will never prove sea-keeping.

Comdr. Drake thinks the destroyer class should be able to keep the sea for 10 to 15 days under a cruising speed of 20 knots if necessary. The sea-going class of torpedo boats he would limit to a radius of action of 100 miles from their port; station boats to be used entirely for harbor and inland water defence, these to vary in tonnage up to 200 tons, the destroyer class to range in tonnage from 1,000 to 2,000 tons. Torpedo boats should never be convoys to battleships, that function being limited to destroyers.

Mr. Smith asks if the deficiencies shown by the smaller sea-going torpedo boats in the Spanish war were not due to their being impressed into doing despatch duty and not torpedo boat duty.

Comdr. Kimball would have only two types of torpedo craft, sea-going boats of 120 to 150 tons and destroyers of 400 to 450 tons. Reductions in number of types would seem to lead toward standardization. He does not agree with the essay's suggestion of the larger torpedo boats being designed to act with a squadron. Abroad, he holds, they have outgrown this idea. Those boats should be used for coast defence instead of "running errands or carrying washclothes" in the squadron.

Lieut. Eberle wants three classes of torpedo vessels: destroyers of 500 tons; coasting torpedo boats of 200 tons and harbor defenders of 100 tons. He argues vigorously against the light built destroyer of phenomenal speed, and hopes to see the principle established of "torpedoes in torpedo vessels and nothing else." No officer above the grade of Lieutenant should command a torpedo vessel.

Constructors Ruhm and Bankson advocate ventilation by properly made openings, differing from Lieut. Jackson's views of ventilators.

Constr. Bankson takes issue with the essay as to the under-arming with guns. The light structure would render heavy armament a source of danger. Constr. Watt also pleads for simplicity in types, favoring a 400 ton destroyer. The Morris appears to him the best type of torpedo boat as to size. A number of interesting phases of torpedo construction not dwelt on in the essay are pointed out, such as the comparative value of turtle back and Herreshoff types, etc.

The same officers discuss a paper following Lieut. Jackson's by Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U. S. N., on the "Automobile torpedo and its uses." Both papers cover much the same ground, but luckily for general instruction, each has dwelt on points only lightly touched by the other. However, there is one essential point of difference between the essayists. Lieut. Chandler favors destroyers of the type we are now building and sea-going torpedo boats between the Morris and Porter types, that is, about 150 tons and 150 feet in length. He also advocates ships' torpedo boats. He favors a combination of the station boat and sea-going torpedo boats in one class.

Lieut. Chandler says: "From his personal knowledge of torpedo boat duty, he is very positively of the opinion that it is too complex and its wants too immediate to enable it to be properly handled under the present system, where the boats are, for various purposes, under the control of several independent bureaus. In the way of stores, the very smallness of their wants makes them subject to being overlooked in the bureaus, and such a failure will largely ruin the efficiency of a boat. The flotilla should have some officer in the department, preferably in the office of the Assistant Secretary, who can take entire charge of the boats. In other words, the flotilla must have a head."

HARD CAMPAIGNING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Iloilo, Isle de Panay, March 11, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Soon after the Filipino army was routed by the American forces last November a great many bands of guerrillas were organized from the remnants of what was at one time a strong army, and these bands of outlaws are giving, and probably will give the American forces considerable trouble. The members of these bands as a rule include the worst element of the insurgent army for the reason that when the Filipino forces were conquered last fall a large number of the best officers and men of the native service came into the cities and towns of the island and after surrendering, engaged in peaceful occupations. The rougher element of the army, however, many of whom would prefer to roam about the country, looting, burning and murdering for the excitement of the thing, joined themselves into bands of from forty to fifty each, with a leader, and these bands are now causing an immense amount of trouble. They go from place to place, partly armed with rifles, spears and bolos, and burn, kill and destroy to their heart's content. The American troops are close after these bands, but it is like looking for a needle in a haystack, so cute are these fellows in evading capture.

As an illustration of how these bands manage to evade capture and destruction, and commit depredation after depredation, I will refer briefly to Montor and his band, which the writer has been after with a detachment of men for several weeks, chasing the band over mountains, through swamps, across rivers, always on their trail, occasionally in sight of their rear guard, sometimes almost on their camp fires, but never close enough to the wily rebel chieftain to effect his capture or destruction, or in fact to capture any of his band.

Montor has seven men with him, and operates in the territory northwest of Iloilo, where the mountain ranges are high and rugged, so that horses cannot be used in pursuit, and where the daring bandit can maintain a good watch of the surrounding country by following along the ridges of the mountains or high hills. After having been on Montor's trail for two weeks, during which time he and his band burned three towns, captured natives to work for him, cattle to provide food for his band, gold and silver to fatten his treasury, weapons with which to fight and whatever else of value he could put his hands upon, I discovered the reason why we never found any trace of his band after he committed some act of depredation. I found that it was the custom of Montor to form his men at a given point in the mountains towards nightfall and then march them a few miles to the scene of action for the night. As soon as the band had completed its work of looting and destroying, the members separated, and when once separated they are safe from capture by the American forces, for the reason that there is no way to distinguish belligerents from peaceful natives. Each member carries off part of the loot, but is prepared to drop it on the first sign of the Americans. If armed with rifles plans are already made to conceal them in the jungle and return for them again. The United States forces may therefore get word in time to seize upon the band even while they are in the act of looting, but this plan of changing from outlaw to a peaceful native on the instant saves them. If not molested at once the members of the band go off in pairs or singly, having previously planned to meet the following night at some point several miles from the scene of the last work. This sort of thing can be kept up indefinitely, for the peaceful natives who live in the towns and who could identify the robbers will not do so for fear of the sure death which would come to them at the hands of the guerrillas who are free.

Although the various detachments of regiments which are chasing the guerrillas over the hills and mountains night and day, week in and week out, frequently capture

or destroy parts of bands and do considerable towards weakening the bandit forces, and in course of time will no doubt completely remove this element of native warfare from the island, the thing is sustained longer than it would otherwise be owing to the conditions under which the Americans operate as compared with the Filipino.

The American soldier wears shoes and stockings, and this fact alone is of great assistance to the enemy for the reason that in chasing after a band of ladrones it is necessary to cross several rivers. The natives being barefooted can cross the stream without injury to their feet, while the soldier, whose feet are not hard enough for this sort of thing, is obliged to keep his shoes on. The fine gritty sand gets into the shoes and as soon as the soldier begins to march on dry land this sand chafes horribly. After several doses of sand, with alternate drying, the feet begin to get into bad shape. In one march a few days ago we crossed rivers sixteen times in one day. Another advantage the native has is that a light shirt and breech cloth is enough for him, while if the soldiers try any schemes of this sort their legs get poisoned, bitten and infected with dabby itch. The native carries no rations, while we always secure two or three days rations at each point garrisoned by our men, and this makes quite a load to carry. The native lives on the country. We have done the same often, but it makes a scanty fare. We carry no blankets, shelter halves, or anything like that, but what we have makes considerable of a load as compared with the bandits' outfit, and as the latter are themselves lighter in weight and very muscular they can outrun us every time.

Horses are useless in the mountains with which to chase the bandits, for the rough trails are difficult even for the men to get over. I left my horse back in the foothills long ago for I could not ride him up and down almost perpendicular trails, or on top of ridges only a few inches wide and several hundred feet from the valley below.

Ordinarily a guerilla band of 50 will have about fifteen rifles of different types which they have captured from the Spanish and in a few cases from our own men, about twenty bolos, and the rest will be armed with spears, sharpened bamboo, and in some cases bows and arrows of a deadly pattern, for the arrow points are usually coated with poison. The trained boloman can do terrible work with one of these knives, as has been demonstrated by the sad loss of several of our men through bolo slashing in the hands of the wicked bandit.

Although usually cowardly in their actions, and ever on the run, I have seen instances of individual bravery among bolo men a number of times. At the battle of Balangtang near Iloilo last fall I saw a boloman continue to hack after eleven shots had been put into his body, and the side of his head had been crushed in with a blow from the stock of a rifle. He had hidden in the tall grass and we passed over him when we advanced on the enemy, and it was then that he came at us alone from the rear and slashed two of our men badly before he could be shot down. I have seen bolomen who were pronounced dead twitch the fingers and go through the motions of hacking with the bolo.

Man traps are frequently built by the guerrillas across mountain trails in hopes that some of our soldiers will fall into them. I have discovered a number of these traps lately, and a description may be interesting. A hole about four feet deep and three across is usually cut and covered with a thickness of feeble bamboo rods. These rods are covered with earth so as to look like the surrounding surface. In the hole are set a number of sharpened bamboo poles and then water is run in and sometimes poisonous reptiles are secured and dropped into the water.

LIEUTENANT OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE AMERICAN OFFICER.

Senator Beveridge, writing in the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" of the American Army officer in action, says that devotion to duty is the keynote to the character of the American officer in the field. He says: "I wish I might mention the names of many of the minor officers, heroes, gentlemen, wise in counsel, fearless and swift in execution. You cannot meet the American officer without loving him, so simple, so honest, so unaffected, so devoted, not to himself or his own advancement, but to the glory of his nation and his flag. No medicine could be so effective an antidote to the poison of base-purposed agitators, who declaim about our danger from an army of our own sons, than for the great common people to know these sons and brothers of theirs, who sprang from the very loins of the common people, and who still remain of the common people in every thought and every conviction and every purpose of their being—the gallant officers of the American Army."

"I do not mean to say that they are all of this rare type. Now and then you meet a prig, a snob, a 'carpet knight,' a 'lady soldier,' with 'airs,' and the other familiar characteristics so abhorrent to American taste and instinct. I met one in one of the southern islands. He was full of talk. His speech was very full of very broad 'ahs.' I was not able to run down a single gallant feat he had performed. One day, when I was with Lawton, a perfectly barbered, carefully groomed officer, immaculately dressed in white, with dainty watch chain making a decoration of gold from button to breast pocket, with a very rare piece of green jade pendant, and even with white shoes, came out to witness a certain movement. We were well out of range. He had escorted a lady to 'show her the fight.' The road from Manila was perfectly safe. Lawton refused him any attention. One looked from Lawton to him, and I appreciated Hotspur's experience under like circumstances."

The transport Thomas is now the record holder for speed on the Pacific route. She arrived at Manila on March 21, just 25 days from San Francisco, not stopping at Honolulu. The ship was not expected in Manila till April 1 and created quite a surprise in the harbor. Capt. Sawtelle, son of Q. M. Gen. Sawtelle, was in charge of the Thomas on what the Manila "Freedom" declared was a record-breaking trip. Some idea of the amount of mail sent to the Philippines may be gleaned from the fact that the Thomas carried 552 sacks of mail.

A lady was visiting recently a woman whose husband was a man-of-war's man. She inquired as to his whereabouts of the wife who replied dolefully. "He's gone on a crusade to Hallelujah." The visitor at first thought this was an euphemistic way of describing the husband's decease, but it appeared in fact that he had gone on a cruise to Honolulu.

The Russian coast defense vessel, General Admiral Apraxine, which went ashore on the Island of Hogland, in the Gulf of Finland, early in December, was floated April 27. As many as six warships and 2,000 men have been employed at one time in an endeavor to save the vessel.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Rather gruesome duties sometimes fall to the lot of the soldier as the following from the Manila "Freedom," of March 26, shows: A detachment of the engineer corps was ordered to San Carlos, Pangasinan, on March 22 to erect the scaffolds for the execution of Morales and Gonzalez, the two Filipino murderers who are to be hanged by the neck until they are dead at that place March 30.

Capt. J. H. MacRae of the 3d Inf. made a round-up of nineteen ladrones and thirty rifles near Mecanayan a short time ago. The 3d has been very successful in taking in the lawless element in that vicinity. Small gangs of ladrones have been captured from time to time, and a feeling of security exists in the villages. The ladrones for some time have been trying a new scheme on the inhabitants of the towns. Instead of striking them when least expected and having to search the houses they send word to the inhabitants that they are coming to raise tribute. The inhabitants at once proceed to pack up and light out. They would take all their valuables with them, and that was what the robbers wanted. In the meantime the latter would establish themselves at all the roads and hold up the inhabitants as they fled from their homes.

Col. William H. Bisbee, 13th Inf., in his report on the operations of his command in Gen. Wheaton's expedition against San Fabian said: "The quiet and soldierly bearing of the officers and men of the regiment during the disembarkation; the prompt and vigorous attack made by Capt. Buck with his battalion; and the orderly assembly of the regiment after dark on an unknown ground presenting many natural obstacles is deserving of commendation and illustrates the value and importance of maintaining the squad formation as at present practiced in the regiment." Under date of Jan. 2 Gen. Wheaton in returning to Department Headquarters wrote to Col. Bisbee: "I thank you for the valuable and gallant services of yourself and regiment while under my command."

The 19th Inf. has been kept fairly busy since the regiment reached Manila on Aug. 24, 1899. The regiment went into quarters in the old bamboo barracks in Malate. Eighteen days were spent in Manila. Orders came September 12 to go to Iloilo. It reached Iloilo on September 14. As the rainy season was on it did not get into the field immediately, but on November 9 it took a place in the field. On November 12 three companies, L, M and C, left the town of Leon on the South of the island for a reconnaissance among the hills. Some two miles out from Leon they ran into a nest of insurgents. The fight lasted about 10 minutes and then the enemy fled, leaving several dead upon the field. Eight days later came the engagement at San Blas. In this the 1st and 2d battalions of the 19th, Major Houston commanding, one battalion of the 26th and G battery of the 6th Art. participated. The fight lasted four hours. The battle was effectual, for the Americans haven't had a particle of trouble in that vicinity since. The next fight was at Passi, farther inland. The 2d battalion of the 19th, the 3d battalion of the 18th, Capt. Gordon's scouts, and Capt. Bridgman's Art. participated. A and E companies of the 19th drove the rebels across the river. The enemy left seventeen dead. This engagement lasted one hour. A little later the regiment proceeded toward Capiz, arriving there December 10, and enjoyed a much needed rest of six days. It returned to Iloilo on Dec. 28. On January 16 it started again and covered country wilds never before trodden by a white man. Going into the province of Antique, being joined by Gordon's scouts, two guns of the 6th Art. and two companies of the 6th Inf. The day after arriving at Antique Gordon's scouts located a considerable force of rebels. Rattle of musketry started the gunboat Concord and the barrio was shelled to a finish, there being but little trouble in reducing San Vincent and the contiguous territory.

The Manila "Times" says that since the 25th Inf. has taken stations along the west coast its lot has been a very hard and trying one. The stations are at Subig, Iba and Santa Cruz, and efforts have been made to connect these by telegraph, but the insurgents succeeded in cutting the wires almost as fast as put up, and have fired upon the detachments engaged in the work of putting up the line. They have also frequently attacked all posts at night and kept both officers and men in a continued state of vigilance. This was particularly the case at Silvy, where Capt. Leonhauser commanded. Hence it was a source of no little relief to all when Gen. Bell came riding into Subig accompanied by two troops of the 4th Cav., Troop K, Capt. Benson, and Troop E, Lieut. Hawkins; 120 men of the 36th Inf., under command of Capt. Ickes and Fry and fifty men of the 25th Inf., under command of Lieut. Ford. There also arrived from another direction five companies of Macabebe scouts under command of Col. Wilder.

Two companies of the 25th, K and L, were placed on board the gunboat Nashville and proceeded out of the bay and up the coast. Gen. Bell having gone up by land apparently to form a line and keep the insurgents from getting back from the coast. In a cove six miles south of San Antonio the troops landed. Leaving a strong detachment to guard the stores the remainder of the two companies under the command of Capt. Leonhauser formed a skirmish line and advanced on the town. No opposition was encountered, the insurgents practicing their usual tactics of retiring before a strong force. Arriving in the town it was learned that a part of Gen. Bell's force had reached the same point by their overland march.

The Manila "Times" explains that the main reason why the rebels prefer to remain in the rough country is that they are then free from being pursued by the American cavalry, which they consider the most fearful body of American troops.

Capt. D. F. Allen, 38th Vol. Inf., in command of the troops stationed at Bauan in the province of Batangas, is credited with doing a clever piece of work on March 1. Reports were brought to Capt. Allen that the insurgents were gathering in force in the vicinity of Cuiza, and taking a detachment of 30 men, supplied with one day's rations, he left Bauan on the night of February 27, about dark. Arriving near where the enemy were reported to be they went into camp for the night. The next day he posted a sergeant with ten men in a position on the road that was a natural ambuscading place. A second detachment was stationed at a position where they had a full command of the road. With the little band that remained Capt. Allen pushed forward toward San Jose, stopping frequently to make inquiries and allowing the natives to see the weakness of his detachment. After going a few miles he camped ostensibly for the night, but during the early hours of the night slipped away and reached the detachments left behind in

the morning, and silently disposed his little force on both sides of the gulch within twenty-five yards of the road so as to shoot down upon the enemy and cover both flanks.

Early in the morning a reconnoitering party of insurgents crept cautiously by, followed just at daylight by a long line of the dusky warriors strung out on both sides of the road, eagerly advancing to cut off the few Americans who were supposed to be asleep and at their mercy. Capt. Allen allowed them to partially file through the gulch before giving his command to fire, so that the first volley did murderous work. Taken completely unawares they crowded back and by covering the narrow entrance gave the Americans a splendid opportunity which they took advantage of. They were pursued in their flight for some distance when they turned and made a show of a stand but again broke and fled in disorder, leaving four dead and ten wounded as a result of the stand. At the scene of the ambushade were found twenty dead rebels and about fifty wounded, including the captain, who was bleeding from half a dozen wounds. The victory was a glorious one for so small a body of men, as there were estimated to be about 400 bushwhackers in the command. A similar feat is credited to Capt. Wallace C. Taylor, 39th Vol. Inf. Capt. Taylor notified the natives of Bay, near Los Banos, south of Manila, that an election would be held there Saturday, March 10, and the preliminary preparations for the election were made. Capt. Taylor received information that a band of insurgents was planning to prevent the election by waylaying his troops while on the way to the town, and he proceeded to get ready for the ambushade. Early Saturday morning he advanced along the road from Los Banos to Bay with Capt. Edward A. Kreger and six squads. Lieut. Arthur W. Orton was sent down the canon of the Tabon river with three squads to get in the rear of the place where the insurgents were hiding and to cut off their retreat, while Lieut. Gideon H. Williams advanced with three squads up Tabon river to the left of the road and on the left flank. Capt. Taylor moved cautiously along the road. The insurgents opened fire on him with a well directed volley from a hastily constructed trench in a thicket of bamboo. Taylor's men poured volley after volley into them and they retreated toward Bay only to run plump against Orton's men. Lieut. Villafuerte, the rebel leader, was face to face with Orton and during the firing he fell. The insurgents could not retreat up the steep sides of the mountain to the right of the road and when they turned toward the left in their precipitous flight Lieut. Williams drove them back toward Capt. Taylor, who captured six armed insurgents and began a hot pursuit of the small band that remained. Private Elmer Carr of Capt. Taylor's (F) Co. was shot through the chest. Private Herman H. Friesch, also of F Co., was shot in the forehead and private Noah H. Bullard of Capt. Kreger's G Co. was dangerously wounded in the hip. Ten mauler rifles were captured and the sword carried by Lieut. Villafuerte was taken.

Col. Dorsey of the 45th Vol. Inf. conducted a very successful march from Nueva Caceres to Legaspi and return. He was accompanied by his regiment, four guns, G battery and a troop of cavalry detached from the 37th Inf. The march was beset with many difficulties and dangers. Five engagements were fought from the time the column left Nueva Caceres until it entered Legaspi to renew its supplies. Two of the Americans were wounded and one killed. Col. Dorsey delivered 51 prisoners and 42 Mauter rifles to the garrison of the 4th as his trophies of victory and after remaining twenty-four hours he re-entered the disputed mountains. At a point three miles from Legaspi the marching column encountered the Filipinos strongly entrenched, preparing evidently for some hostile demonstration in the direction of that city. They were entirely surprised by the appearance of the Americans from the rear and for a moment they were thrown into the wildest confusion. It was all over in a few minutes and they fled, leaving fourteen men and the same number of rifles in the hands of the victors.

In a very interesting letter from Linao, Luzon, dated March 25, 1900, Lieut. Horace F. Wheaton, 49th Vol. Inf., describes the work of the command at the extreme northern end of Luzon. Companies A, H, L and K, of the 49th, left Manila on the Atcete for Aparri on March 8. After lying for hours before Vigan unable to make a landing the Atcete went to St. Vincent. There companies A and L landed on March 13 and marched overland to Aparri, 60 miles, a very hard and wearing "hike."

On March 20 in a scout Lieut. Gilmer and 30 men encountered a band of insurgents and killed two, capturing arms and ammunition.

Lieut. Wheaton was bitten on the arm by a centipede. He bound tobacco on it, but the limb began to swell. A friendly native put on it the juice of a shrub called "towatowa," which soon banished the pain and swelling. Linao is 400 miles north of Manila in the mountains. The natives are Negritos, generally peaceful. They usually flee at the first sight of white men. In the building of boats they display rare skill, knowing nothing of nails. Some of the huge cascos, into one of which a company of soldiers can be loaded, are made by them out of walnut, mahogany or redwood, the planks being joined together with pegs and strips of cane.

SHEATHING SHIPS.

U. S. Flagship Brooklyn,

Cavite, P. I., March 23, 1900.

My Dear Hichborn: I have read with great interest the items in newspapers regarding the question of sheathed ships. I regret exceedingly to see that you seem to be left in the minority; but I beg you not to give up the fight. The true interests of our Navy require that we should have sheathed ships; not only our battleships, but armored cruisers and smaller cruisers as well. From the old days at League Island, when we used to talk this thing over, and I, as an ordinary practical seaman, believed that you were on right track for us, up to the present, I have never seen good cause to change my opinion.

If you could know the infinite worry it has been to me as Chief of Staff of this fleet and to our Commander-in-Chief, to keep the bottom of our ships clean; the constant working and figuring about when we could spare a ship to let her dock; the distances from our scene of operations that we have had to send them; the cavalier way in which we have been treated by docks and docking companies, who knew they held us in the hollow of their hands, I feel that it would strengthen you in your determination to fight for "sheathed ships." I believe if you could get to Rear-Admiral Watson, you would obtain the strongest endorsement of your ideas and desires. After all, the great objection is fear of leaks and chemical or galvanic action between steel hull and copper. I believe that that is only a mechanical problem that can be solved, if it is not already solved, by the American mechanic. Look at the Wheeling, the Princeton and

the Marietta out here; they are simply worth any six of the other ships because we don't have to worry and bother about docking them at stated intervals. I am in sympathy with you in this because I honestly believe it is best for us, and I only wish I had a lot of influence to throw for you in this struggle. I am your friend,

JAS. M. FORSYTH,
Captain, U. S. N.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

During the present session of Congress there has been an attempt made on the part of some of the members to curtail the hydrographic surveys of the Navy, and to build up an entirely new service adroit to be known as the Coast Survey. This attempt resulted in the reduction of the regular coast survey appropriation from \$100,000 to \$10,000 at the time that the Naval appropriation bill was under consideration by the House. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, in its report on this bill, has restored the amount to the former figure, and the matter will have to be fought out on the floor of the Senate and in the conference which must necessarily be held on the bill. A succinct statement of the great importance of retaining under the control of the Navy the surveys and making of charts is given in the following letter recently received in the Navy Department, and which has been forwarded to the Senate:

"Naval War College, Newport, R. I., May 1, 1900.

"My Dear Sir: There is an enormous amount of hydrographic surveying to be done in our new possessions, owing to their multitudinous insular character and the meagre and imperfect hydrographic work already done in them. These possessions, from their strategic as well as intrinsic value, are bound to be points of attack in almost any war in which we may become involved, and our position now in the community of nations makes it imperative that we should prepare for their defence with the utmost despatch. A necessary first step in such preparation is a thorough survey of their channels, harbors and adjacent waters. An adequate fleet and equipment for such survey and a personnel trained in hydrographic work cannot be found outside the Navy, for our Coast Survey fleet is at present only sufficient for home waters, and all our hydrographic work since the Civil War, even that done under the supervision of the Coast Survey, has been done by naval officers. However, since such surveys will necessarily take several years' time, there must, in the beginning, be a selection of localities to receive first attention, because of their strategic importance as naval bases, refuge harbors, torpedo boat harbors, etc., and such a selection would only be made under the supervision of the Navy.

A consideration of equal importance is that the defence of these possessions will fall to the Navy, and the work of surveying them will familiarize naval officers with every detail of localities that we can with certainty predict will some day be scenes of naval conflict. The subject of your memorandum is therefore not only a matter that directly affects the efficiency of the fleet, but the efficiency of our naval personnel in time of war.

The arguments to which I have confined myself seem sufficient to demand that the work be assigned to the Navy as a measure of national defence, but we have in addition the obvious facts that the Navy has the necessary fleet and trained personnel now on the scenes ready to do the work. Very sincerely yours,

C. H. STOCKTON,
Captain, U. S. N., President.

ORDER OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, has been elected to serve a third term as Commander of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War. The ticket elected as a whole was as follows: Commander—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander—Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander—Brig.-Gen. Eugene Griffin, U. S. V.; Secretary—Surg. M. H. Crawford, U. S. N.; Treasurer—Ensign E. N. Robinson, late of U. S. N., No. 31 Nassau street, New York; Chaplain—J. C. Wellwood, U. S. V.; Members of the Council—Brig.-Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. V.; Deputy Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Cheney, U. S. N.; Lieut. Walter J. Sears, U. S. N.; Capt. G. N. Whistler, U. S. A.; Major and Surg. Louis L. Seaman, U. S. V.; Capt. A. J. Bleeker, U. S. V.; Major J. C. W. Brooks, U. S. V.; Capt. John T. Hilton, U. S. V., and Lieut. Alfred B. Fry, late of U. S. N. Owing to the absence of the commander at the meeting it was presided over by Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. V. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution of the order and the by-laws of the New York Commandery and to formulate plans for the institution of a commander-in-chief. The committee chosen consists of Gen. J. W. Clous, Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Cheney, U. S. N., and H. A. Hall, U. S. V. When the report of the election had been announced Gen. Clous called upon several members present to escort to the presiding officer's chair the newly elected senior vice-commander, Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N. The other officers elected who were present were then escorted to seats near the presiding officer. There was a large attendance.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion has nominated the following ticket for officers for the ensuing year: Col. Jesse Beech Fuller, U. S. V.; Col. William Russell Parnell, U. S. A. Senior Vice: Rear-Admiral George Remy, U. S. N.; Junior Vice: Col. Evan Miles, U. S. A. Recorder: Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U. S. A. Registrar: Major Ernst Frederick Christian Klokke, U. S. V. Chancellor: Major Henry Sweeney, U. S. A. Chaplain: Rev. William Angus Hamilton. Council: Capt. Charles Allen Sumner, U. S. V.; Major William Hawley, U. S. A.; Capt. John Charles Currier, U. S. V.; Capt. James Anderson, U. S. V.; Col. William Russell Parnell, U. S. A.

Those who have sought to depreciate the various company mascots, which are chiefly four-footed creatures, will read with interest this note in the account of the night fight at Linao near Aparri, Luzon, in the course of which a casco was wrecked in a fierce tide: "A cry of one of the foremost men was heard a short distance away, crying for help, which caused every one that was close to the wreck to stick to it. It was Corp. Barton, of A Co. He was caught by the undercurrent and it was taking him down when he grabbed the tail of our dog, Sam, and was saved, the dog's instinct leading him to shore."

FRENCH NAVAL ENGINEERS.

A naval correspondent writing to the British "Engineer" on the subject of French naval engineers says: "It is not surprising that the same burning question which is continually coming before our own naval authorities, and has lately been grappled in energetic fashion in the United States, is now cropping up in France. The naval engineers there are agitating for increased numbers, better pay and improved status. That they have been quiet so long in probably due to the fact that they are a comparatively small body and mainly recruited from the ranks—that is, by promotion from the corresponding grade to our engine-room artificers. The privilege of becoming officers by merit and selection is also extended to seamen, and highly prized, so that hitherto there had been little agitation among the engineers for an improved position. The highest grades of petty officer given by service, ability and conduct are second maitre, maitre and premier maitre. From this last grade in the engine-room staff are obtained the engineer officers under the name of *mecanicien principal second-class*. To qualify for promotion the premier maitre must have been in charge of machinery for a certain period, give proof of technical as well as practical knowledge, and be reported as worthy of promotion by his captain. He rises in succession to *mecanicien principal first-class*, *mecanicien en chef*, and *mecanicien inspecteur*. The number of these has been considerably increased of recent years, and at the top is an inspector-general. Few of the higher grades are employed afloat, the principle followed being that the officer in charge of the machinery should be of lower relative rank than the executive officer. This is carried out down to the smallest ships, where in the case of a sub-lieutenant doing duty as executive a premier maitre is in charge of the machinery.

"From this it is evident that French naval engineers are experienced and practical men. Few are employed on shore, except in the dockyards; and they are conspicuous by their absence in the Ministry of Marine. They do not design the machinery they handle, for this is entrusted to a different corps called the *Genie Maritime*, whose members are practically combined naval constructors and marine engineers. They prepare the designs of ships and their machinery, superintending also their construction in the dockyards.

"Is not ability to handle tools as important as infantry tactics and battalion drill? Every officer on a modern war vessel in reality has to be an engineer, whether he wants to or not. Every sailor should be a mechanic, because his old trade is gone, and it is no use trying to maintain it by artificial means. As by the eighteenth century the two bodies of men which propelled and fought the ship had become one, so we believe a similar amalgamation will be found necessary, and be adopted long before the present century is completed."

ANOTHER NAVY ORDER.

Navy Yard, Tutuila, April 1, 1900.

Shuebrick Rockinghorse left out part of his general order in a recent number of the Journal, which is given here. W. T. D.
G. O. No. 1,900,413, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of commanding officers, and are not to be followed whenever it is possible to avoid doing so.

- I. Remember that a watch officer is not a camel.
- II. Remember that the chart of a harbor is probably correct, and that a 12-foot vessel can go where 26-foot vessels have gone without touching bottom.
- III. Remember that your junior officers (not naval cadets) have some esprit de corps (if it is not worked out of them), some desire to keep the service at least as good as they have found it, and that a little confidence in them would be becoming to a commanding officer, as well as beneficial to his health and temper; also to theirs as well.
- IV. Every officer beneath you is not lying in wait to wreck the ship.
- V. Don't lose your nerve—a thing that has been done in war time when it is necessary can probably be done again.
- VI. Don't look at everything through the eyes of your 1st Lieutenant.
- VII. The regulation about "having due regard for the health and comfort of the officers" is supposed to include the watch officers.
- VIII. A naval cadet is not a dog, but a boy.
- IX. Because such and such things were done when you were a junior officer does not signify that they should be done now—Christianity has probably exercised some civilizing influence upon people since—and because there are some people who walk the streets of heaven will meet people who, they think, are not entitled to be there, is no reason you should want everybody to suffer numerous hardships.
- X. Be a man, and not an old woman.
- XI. There is no regulation against politeness, and it should be a characteristic of every naval officer, including commanding officers.
- XII. If you can't sleep, take something for your conscience; it is not the noise made by washing down the poop.
- XIII. Boats are not made to hang at their davits and rot, and it takes only about three shovelfuls of coal for the steam launch to make an entire trip.
- XIV. The Paymaster and Marine officers make good signal officers.
- XV. An officer is not a machine wound up to run a whole cruise, though even the best machines will wear out if run to death.
- XVI. It is just as easy to interpret regulations whereby more comfort would be obtained as it is to ignore one and make standing watch more uncomfortable, without ensuring a more efficient ship.
- XVII. The officer of the deck might like to know when orders are given for work to be done on deck, and also to be informed when orders are given to start fires if it is desired to enter the fact on the log.

REVENUE CUTTER FOR THE LAKES.

The new revenue cutter for use on the great lakes, bids for which were opened at Washington recently, is described in "Marine Engineering" for April. The cutter is to be a steel single screw vessel of about 620 tons displacement. Her general dimensions are, length over all, 178 feet; beam, moulded, 30 feet; depth, to base line, 15 feet. Capt. Russell Glover, R. C. S., superintendent of construction, designed the hull. This will be of mild

open hearth steel of a tensile strength of 55,000 lbs. per square inch, with an elongation of 25 per cent. in 8 inches. The hull is divided into compartments by four watertight bulkheads. The quarters for the commissioned officers are located on the berth deck aft of the engine compartment, and the quarters of the petty officers and crew are forward of the boiler compartment. The accommodations for the crew, as well as for the officers, are comfortable, and every care has been exercised to make the conditions of life on board ship as pleasant as possible. To this end the sanitary system of the vessel has been made very complete, shower baths and running water being provided for the crew, and the water closets being continuously flushed. Provision will be made for carrying a certain amount of sail, principally to be used for steady purposes in a seaway. The propelling machinery, which is expected to give a speed of 14 knots, was designed by Capt. John W. Collins, R. C. S., engineer-in-chief. The engine will be triple expansion, of 1,200 I. H. P., at 195 revolutions, with 175 lb. initial pressure. Steam will be generated in two Scotch boilers, each with three corrugated furnaces.

RECORD OF THE 16TH INFANTRY.

The 16th Inf. is to be congratulated on the neat little paper which it first issued on March 10, 1900, at Aparri, Luzon, called the "Aparri News." It is a 10x8 inch folio sheet and printed with a clearness of type that is remarkable in these days when some of the largest American newspapers in Cuba still use Spanish letters to make up for the deficiencies in their fonts. The paper is announced to be merely a journal or condensed diary of the doings of the 16th Inf. In its first issue it said its purpose was to make it a regimental publication as soon as communication with the rest of the command could be established. For the present it would be for the garrison at Aparri. The editors of the "News" are Allan Gray and S. J. Crawford and the manager Charles Trudell. "We have all experienced the sensation of keeping a diary," said the salutatory, "and know that it is a very delightful one for a few days, but after awhile it begins to pall and our diary is soon a thing of the past. This paper is partially intended to fill its place. It is so much easier to buy a paper and send it home than to sit down at night and chronicle the day's doings by a candle and then extract from it every time we write home." This paper is to be issued weekly. Either the garrison expects to stay permanently in Aparri or the editor must have as happy a way of moving his printing office with him as the Southern cracker has of changing domicile—just spitting out the fire and calling his dog. We notice this among the advertisements: "American restaurant and bar, John Ah Gee, late of the U. S. Navy."

The "News" gives an account of the movement of the 16th since its landing on June 26, 1899, at Manila. It saw its first service in the islands on July 5, when it was ordered on the line, then extending from Malabon to the Deposito. The month spent on this line will remain in their memory as the wettest in all their experience. When orders came for two battalions to guard the railway they were hailed with delight. The other battalion was soon nicknamed the Flying 3d, being constantly on the move until it found a resting place in Cavite, where it stayed for thirty days, finally joining the other two. The 16th was now scattered from Manila to San Fernando, guarding a most important line of communication, over thirty miles of railroad. That this was well done is attested by the fact that not a train was wrecked, attacked or delayed in the entire time it had charge, something over four months and a half. It was continually having small clashes with the insurgents while discharging this duty, the San Ildefonso expedition being the chief of these, full particulars of which were contained in the report of Col. Hood, published recently in the Army and Navy Journal. This expedition was early in December, and on Dec. 20 the 16th returned to Manila, when it was shortly after ordered to Aparri, "this beautiful country," says the "News," "which we hope to make our home until our return to the United States." If the latest cable advices that Aguinaldo is active again in Northern Luzon are verified, the 16th Inf. may have some heavier work than garrison duty ahead of it.

Col. Hood, on March 1, learning that a considerable force of insurgents with about 200 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were quartered in an old convent in the neighborhood of Linao, sent an expedition consisting of Co. B, 16th Inf., and a few men of Co. A, 16th Inf., under Major Ward to investigate. The expedition embarked on two launches and a casco, arriving off the mouth of the river between 9 and 10 P. M., the larger launch containing Major Ward, Capt. Povey, Lieut. Rifenberck and 21 men leading, with the casco containing 39 men under Q. M. Sergt. Chaney in tow, and the smaller launch with 16 men under 1st Sergt. Holt following close in the rear. At this point the pilot of the smaller launch finding that he was being driven ashore by the breakers came ahead at full speed, coming up between the casco and the shore, striking the casco near the bow and capsizing it. At this juncture some one cut the tow rope between the casco and the other launch, which released of its load, plunged forward and stuck her nose into a sand bar.

Of the men from the smaller launch, five were taken aboard the casco and the others, with the exception of Hospital Steward Hare, who it is supposed was caught under the launch and drowned, all succeeded in reaching the upturned launch on which they took refuge and from which they made several efforts to reach shore, a few succeeding, but the majority being forced to return to the launch and wait for low tide, at which time after a severe struggle they succeeded in reaching shore near Sergt. Chaney and his men, whom they joined. It was during one of these fruitless attempts that Private Thomas Brady was washed away from his comrades and it is presumed, drowned. Several shots which were fired as a distress signal from the capsized launch and casco were immediately answered by several volleys fired into the crowded deck of the beached launch, wounding Major Ward, Privates McCully, Coates, Foulz and Q. M. clerk Robe. Major Ward then waded ashore and Lieut. Rifenberck took command. The men had all dropped flat and it was only a few minutes before the men were into the water and returned the fire, using the launch as a kind of breastworks. The men on the right of the launch were unable to do very much firing on account of the launch being so high out of the water. Things were beginning to look desperate, when Capt. Povey, taking the men from the right of the launch, made a flank movement toward shore, under the fire of Lieut. Rifenberck's men. The wounded men on the launch were now suffering a great deal, as a

couple of insurgents had a pretty cross fire on them. Lieut. Rifenberck then ordered his men ashore under the fire of Capt. Povey's men, and it was while firing a farewell volley from the launch that Private Fred Daniels was killed. After the shore was reached it afforded very little protection, and Corp. Lunblum and Private Cannon were here wounded. The natives shut down on their fire and drew back into the brush. Lieut. Rifenberck, taking advantage of this drew down the beach, taking the wounded with him. The Lieutenant securing a boat brought his wounded to Aparri, returning at once to the field of action with reinforcements.

The men on the casco knocked about for 30 or 40 minutes and finally drifted into the breakers and were finally beached about 200 yards to the left and across the river from where the party from the launch had landed. The men at this time were under a heavy fire from the insurgents, who were within 40 yards of them and well entrenched.

Sergt. Chaney had the rations and extra ammunition unloaded at once, and formed his men and advanced upon the trenches, returning the enemy's fire. A heavy fire was kept up and the insurgents were completely routed, retreating in every direction, leaving a number of their dead and wounded behind in their flight. When daylight came 7 dead rebels were found on the field, other bodies having been carried off.

SPANIARDS IN MANILA.

When the representatives of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines officially departed from Manila a year ago, says a correspondent of the New York "Tribune," they left behind many prisoners and much war material, consisting largely of old cannon, ammunition and condemned supplies of various sorts; in short, all that property which should be construed into belonging to Spain under the terms of the Treaty of Peace.

Of the 6,716 Spaniards among the Filipinos' prisoners in April of 1899, 195 obtained their liberty between the months of April and October, inclusive, 322 got away in November, and when the American troops made their advance into the northern provinces of Luzon in December of last year the movement brought about the release of 2,629 Spaniards in that month alone. During January and February of 1900, 555 of these prisoners escaped and got into Manila, and the Spanish garrison has been informed of the death of 485, while still prisoners, of the original 6,716 captives. There yet remain prisoners 45 officers and 2,510 men; 356 officers are among the prisoners released.

The American soldier, as a rule, has little use for the Filipino, and contemptuously calls him "nigger." But it is noticeable that the Spanish hate and detest the Filipinos much more bitterly than do our men, and the gist of the advice given by the private of the Boy King to the enlisted man of the Great Republic is this:

"You trust them too much. When you know them as well as we do you will see they may not be trusted. You will only know them by experience, and the experience will cost you many lives, but eventually you will think as we do."

During the several weeks the Spanish soldiers wait in the nipa barracks for a steamer to take them home warm friendships have been formed with the Americans across the street. The men are primarily drawn together because of their common enemy, the Filipino insurgents, and all feeling about the time when they fought against each other seems to have been forgotten.

A few weeks ago five hundred Spanish prisoners were at a certain town on the Gulf of Ragay. Among them were six American captives, and the whole outfit was guarded by thirty Filipino bolo men. The prisoners had succeeded in communicating with Manila, asking for help, and they were daily expecting the arrival of a vessel to take them away. The Filipino guards knew they could do nothing toward driving the five hundred Spaniards into the mountains and away from the expected relief, but they fixed up a scheme to cut out the six Americans and get away with them. The Spaniards learned of this idea just before the Filipinos attempted to put it into execution; the word was passed among them; they rallied to the protection of the Americans, arming themselves with sticks and stones, and declared they would no more allow an American to be removed than they would a Spaniard. This determined attitude was enough to frighten the Filipinos, and they at once desisted from their proposed efforts. Even the six Americans in question did not know anything about the matter until it was all over. Two days later the Navy transport Alava arrived in Ragay Gulf and took the whole party back to Manila.

The Worcester Light Infantry of Worcester, Mass., recently gave a military performance at the regimental armory that was not only a pretty sight from the military standpoint, but gave the company good opportunity to exhibit its ability. There was a guard mount, review and evening dress parade executed in excellent style. Capt. P. L. Rider put his men through the setting up exercises for 20 minutes. Then followed company drill by the sound of the bugle. Guard mount was done with a snap and military precision that elicited praise from visiting officers. Capt. Rider acted as the reviewing officer, and 1st Lieut. F. M. Clark as adjutant. The company was divided into two companies to make a battalion, these being under command of 2d Lieut. H. H. Warren and Sergt. William E. Barton as acting captains. Sergt. George W. Stebbins was acting sergeant-major; Sergt. B. W. Kincaid was 1st sergeant of the 1st Co., and Sergt. C. T. Eldridge was 1st sergeant of the 2d Co. Lieut. Warren was commandant of the guard. The review was satisfactorily done, as was evening parade. After the ceremonies there was dancing, and the audience joined with the members of the company to finish the evening in an informal social way.

There has recently been completed at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., an exhaustive scientific test to ascertain the relative merits of several kinds of anti-friction bushings, in competition with the Wellman Duplex Roller Bushing, adopted some years ago by authority of Congress for general use in the Navy. Complaints had been made as to the exclusive use of this standard bushing, and claims were set forth by a certain manufacturer that his blocks were superior. The tests showed the very considerable all-round superiority of the Duplex Roller Bushing in lack of friction, durability and ease and cheapness of repair. The blocks supplied by the complaining company were so completely used up by the time the test was half completed that they were declared out of the test.

JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

The Rev. Thomas Barclay, of Formosa, an English Presbyterian delegate to the Ecumenical Conference, says that the Japanese are having more trouble in subduing the savages of Formosa than the Americans are in bringing order out of chaos in the Philippines.

The Japanese soldiers do not venture far into the interior. There is a mountain range running almost through the middle of the island. On the coast are the Japanese and Chinese. A little further back are the aborigines, who are half civilized and do not make much trouble.

Then come the savages on the mountain slopes, and there is no telling just when the Japanese will be able to curb them. They never have been subjugated, and when they catch a band of Japanese soldiers isolated they kill them all. That's just the way they treated the Chinese before the Japanese occupation. A small party of Chinese woodmen intent on cutting camphor trees would suddenly find themselves assailed, and usually they would be wiped out. As soon as the savages make a raid of this kind they flee to the mountain resorts and the soldiers do not dare follow them any distance. They are largely armed with guns, although some of them still cling to the bow and arrow and spear. They are, in fact, much like the natives of Malay, speaking Chinese largely, and have the same physical characteristics as the Chinese.

JACKIES SEE THE POPE.

About a hundred jackies from the crew of the United States ship Dixie had a special audience with Pope Leo XIII. on April 17. According to a dispatch to the New York "Sun" it would be hard to say who enjoyed it more, the Pope or the sailor boys. The boys made more noise, but the Holy Father looked quite as pleased as they did. The Dixie has been at Naples on her way home from the Philippines, and the boys came up to Rome by train. The audience was held in the Sistine Chapel at 11.30 a. m., and about 600 tickets were issued to others than the sailors.

The Pope's chair was brought in by four men with scarlet knee breeches and coats. As the chair was carried in, the crowd greeted its occupant with "vivas" and shouts of welcome, and a tar from the Dixie finally called for three cheers, which were given with much vigor, much to the astonishment of the audience and the Pope's attendants. At the close of the ceremony the sailors again showed their enthusiasm by giving the ship's yell, a complicated arrangement of "Ha! ha! ha! Dixie!" The Pope seemed pleased, and smiled benevolently at the tars. The ship's chaplain, who was presented to the Pope by Mr. O'Connell of the American College, carried off with him a chalice which the Holy Father gave to the ship.

PLAGUE REMEDIES.

Surg.-Capt. Lenmann has made extensive experiments in India with the Haffkine preparation for inoculating against the bubonic plague. Single and double inoculations were employed. Of 4,928 single inoculations 45 persons contracted the disease, with 15 fatalities. Of 3,387 double, only two contracted the disease, with one fatality. At the same period of the epidemic among the uninoculated 657 persons to the thousand died in a single week. Broth figures in the remedy, and to meet the opposition of the native vegetarians to it, the experimenter is testing gluten as a substitute for meat. Another plague toxin is the Hellsrum, which is also prepared under the Government patronage. Still another is the use of a solution of atrophine.

GEN. GREELY DENIES IT ALL.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps of the Army, on Monday last called upon the Secretary of War and volunteered an explanation of his address before the Worcester Board of Trade a short time ago.

Gen. Greely was represented as having declared that the Army contained many incompetent officers, especially in the Quartermaster's Department, and that it was a political organization governed by an imperfect system which had not improved in fifty years.

The soldiers, Gen. Greely was reported as saying, represented the manhood and integrity of the military organization and the officers the political machine. If every incompetent officer in the army was discharged from the service it would have a tremendous effect and make the Army of the United States approach the model of the German Army of to-day which, of all national military organizations, was the nearest perfect. As showing that the whole system was yet imperfect, the speaker referred to the fact that at the close of the war with Spain and in the present war in the Philippines signal service men have been obliged to go without rations for a period of ten days.

General Greely has officially denied all of this report of his speech except the statement to the effect that he did not believe in the existing organization of the Army of the United States. General Greely is convinced that our Army would be far better in its organization if we followed the practice of the Germans and adopted the system of elimination and selection.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" under date of March 22d, 1900, publishes a statement made by a competitor of Krupp with reference to the profits made by Krupp with his contracts with the German Government. The Consul-General of this country at Frankfurt has transmitted to the State Department for the benefit of the Navy his statement which is as follows: "Some time ago, Krupp furnished field guns at \$1,145 each. Competitors afterwards received an order for the same kind for \$464.30 each. Thereupon Krupp reduced his price from \$1,145 to \$452.38. For shrapnels, Krupp received \$2.03; his competitors furnished them at \$1.19. It is an error to say that Krupp alone can furnish nickel plates for the Navy. The process of manufacture is no secret, but is known by every intelligent manufacturer. If there were competition, the nickel plates could be obtained at half the price paid to Krupp. The Navy department, however, prescribed conditions which make competition impossible. Testing grounds are required of the same dimensions as those of Krupp, which belong to the Government and have been rented to him. The necessary provisions for testing 24-centimeter guns would cost between \$500,000 and \$750,000; for 15-centimeter guns, \$75,000. Without previous assurances on the part of the Government, nobody would risk such an investment."

From Guam Captain Leary reports that the evaporating plant is in excellent condition; that the steam saw-mill has been erected and is ready for work, and that the telephone system between Piti and Agaña is completed and in successful operation. Officers of the Yosemite are engaged in topographical survey of the island. He sends the following financial statement: Amount in treasury, July 1, 1899 (Mexican), \$2,171.51; receipts (July 1 to January 1, 1900), \$9,415.25; expenditures (July 1 to January 1, 1900), \$6,767.69; amount in treasury, January 1, 1900, \$4,819.07. The population of Guam is 8,661; 3,128 males over seven years of age, 3,680 women and 1,853 children.

The American Army and Navy Aid Society, at a recent meeting, decided to have the local organization incorporated as the American Army and Navy Society of New York. Many letters have been received from discharged volunteers, requesting aid, chiefly for their wives and children. The majority ask for clothing, that their children may be sent to school. Mrs. Anna Denison Smith, the Corresponding Secretary, has replied to all that as soon as the society gets in good working order their cases will be attended to.

The Birmingham (England) "Post" is responsible for the statement that Turkey has placed several important

commissions with the Krupps, to be completed before the end of the year, which include better machine guns than are at present used by any European Power, and 100,000 Mausers, which, immediately upon their receipt will be delivered to the Turkish First Army Corps.

A letter from a nurse at Cape Town received in London seems to corroborate the report that Boer women fought in the ranks. She writes that on the Boer prisoners being forced to bathe in a river for sanitary reasons, several women disguised as men were discovered. The nurse is credited with the remark that it has often been these Amazonian women who have been guilty of atrocities, such as killing the wounded, etc.

The English newspapers announce that a syndicate of northern capitalists with "unlimited wealth," is about to erect on the banks of the River Tees the largest armor-plate works in the United Kingdom. The syndicate, it is added, is sending a commission to the United States to inspect the best plants there and to study American methods. The commission includes the managers of large steel companies and Stephen Furness, son of Sir Christopher Furness, the prominent ship-owner, ship-builder and engine builder of West Hartlepool.

Messrs. John Crawford & Son, of Buffalo, have completed the beautiful Foster mausoleum in the Post cemetery at West Point. It is built of Barre, Vermont granite, with an interior wall of blue slate. Over the entrance is the monogram CWF, cut in relief. There are two granite tablets blank and a third contains this inscription in raised letters: "Pierce Currier Foster, 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Inf., class 1890, U. S. M. A., Boston, Mass., March 21, 1878, Manila, P. I., May 22, 1890, only child of C. W. and Anna A. Foster."

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers. The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: American Maru, May 19, City of Peking, May 29; Gaelic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 22; Doric, June 30; Nippon Maru, July 10; City of Rio Janeiro, July 19. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Alameda, May 16; Mariposa, June 13; Moana, July 11. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, May 28; Empress of Japan, June 18. For Honolulu and Sydney: Aorangi, June 1; Warrimoo, June 29.

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GOOD TASTE IN WAR PICTURES.

(From London Truth.)

A very indignant letter was sent to me the other day on the subject of some war pictures from the Philippines, which had appeared in an illustrated weekly. I have not seen the pictures, but as my correspondent states that some of them were reproductions of snapshots of soldiers in the act of falling dead after fatal wounds, while others represented the condition of the dead after two days' exposure to vultures, he seems justified in pronouncing them to be not merely offenses against good taste, but gross outrages on the ordinary feelings of humanity. There is so much of this, however, in connection with the journalism of the battlefield—whether perpetrated by the snap-shooter or the descriptive reporter—that I feel a doubt as to whether one journal deserves to be gibbeted for its offenses above all others. The public are the arbiters in this matter. If it pays a journalist to offend good taste and the sense of humanity, it must be because the public taste is depraved and its sense of humanity defective.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, is used all over the world.

MARRIED.

BRICE-RICKETTS.—At Wilmington, Del., April 24, 1900, Mr. John F. Brice, son of the late U. S. Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, to Miss Florence Lucille Ricketts, a relative of the late Gen. James Brewerton Ricketts, U. S. A.

COBB-SARTORI.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1900, Mr. Frederick Herbert Cobb to Miss Catherine Sartori, daughter of Mr. J. B. Sartori and niece of the late Commodore L. C. Sartori, U. S. N.

HARRIS-SIBLEY.—At Winthrop, Mass., April 20, 1900, Lieut. Peter C. Harris, Jr., 7th Art., to Miss Claudia E. Libbey.

HOF-MAYO.—At Navesink, N. J., May 1, 1900, Lieut. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., to Miss Alice Ingraham Mayo.

TRAUT-STOCKTON.—At Newport, R. I., May 3, 1900, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, U. S. N., to Miss Cornelia Stockton, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—On May 1, at Augusta, Ga., Mrs. Mary Adams Bulkley, of Rye, N. Y.

ENDICOTT.—At Boston, Mass., May 6, 1900, former Secretary of War William Crowninshield Endicott.

DEARDOFF.—At Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1900, Capt. D. P. Dardooff, father of the wife of Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 21 Art.

GATHLENY.—At Warrington, Fla., April 20, 1900, Ord. Sergt. Nicholas Gathleny, U. S. A., retired.

HARVEY.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 27, 1900, Sarah Eugenia, wife of Major Philip Francis Harvey, Surgeon, U. S. A.

KIMMELL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1900, A. W. Kimmell, brother of Lieut. Harry Kimmell, U. S. N.

REEVES.—At Pueblo, Col., April 23, 1900, John A. Reeves, brother of Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., of tuberculosis.

SHANKS.—At his home in Salem, Va., May 1, 1900, Col. David C. Shanks, aged 75 years, father of Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., now in the Philippines.

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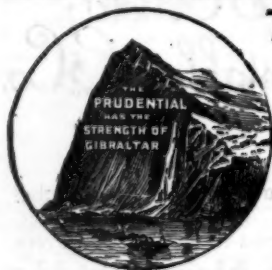
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CAVALRY -- DRILL -- REGULATIONS

For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the U. S. Revised edition, issued by the War Department. Leather Binding, Price \$1.00. War Department, Washington, May 18, 1896.

(Extract)—To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.

ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL, 99-101 Nassau St., New York.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Buffalo, N. Y., May 1st, 1900. Sealed proposals for construction of concrete superstructure on south pier at Buffalo, N. Y., will be received here until 11 A. M., May 21, 1900, and then opened. Information furnished on application. **T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engns.**

A FIGHT WITHIN A FIGHT.

(From the London Globe.)

During the fight at Colenso there occurred a truly Irish incident. The gallant Dublins, in an attack on the enemy's left flank, paused at a spot for cover and also in order to regain their breath. Here two of the soldiers had a dispute, and before one could say Jack Robinson they were on their feet banging their fists into each other's faces, with tremendous vehemence, while bullets whistled by their ears and kicked up the dust at their feet. When the best man had won the Dublins left their cover and went for the Boers.

A garden party was given on Monday, the 30th of April, in the beautiful grounds of the home of Senator Depew in Washington, D. C., for the benefit of the Girl's Friendly Society. The Marine Band furnished

music, and the garden was crowded from 3 until 7 p. m. with the smart set of the capital. Fancy articles were sold as well as refreshments. Among those present were: Gen. Corbin, Mrs. Colonel Andrews, Miss Battles, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan, Miss Owen, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Hichborn, Mrs. Nathan Sargent, Miss Root, Miss Rochester, daughter of Gen. Rochester; Miss Satterlee, Miss Audrey Pauncefoot, Mrs. Stilson Hutchinson, Miss Hay, Miss McKenna, Miss Venzie, Miss Davis, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefoot, the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Minister from Denmark and others.

"The London Lancet" says that large portions of the stomach, or even the whole of it, may be removed, with no very great mortality, and in successful cases with wonderfully little effect on the patient's digestion.

"There's one thing I'm glad of," said one Boer general, reflectively.

"What's that?" asked the other.

"We've got an unmusical language. Nobody would think of hanging around wasting his time in a search for rhymes to 'trek' and 'kopje' and such words when he ought to be ploughing or fighting with the army."

"Washington Star."

"The trouble nowadays," said the intelligent man, "is that writers are devoting too much of their energies to satisfying the popular appetite for fiction."

"Sure," answered the hardy, sunburned stranger. "Nobody realizes that fact more fully than I do. I used to be the press censor for a lot of war correspondents."

"Washington Star."

According to Sir William MacCormack, at Colenso the Boer loss was 30 and the British 1,150.

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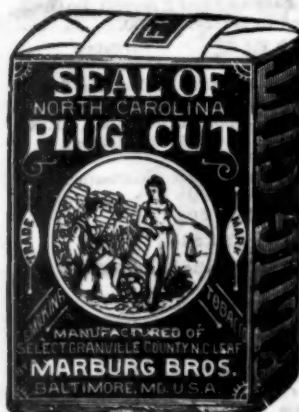
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